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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,747—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 14th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st „	ARCADIA	7000	—	—
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
26th „	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	—	—
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	—	—
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12500	—	—

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	—	—
8th „	PERSIA	8000	—	—
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th „	* ARCADIA	7000	—	—
22nd „	MANTUA	11000	—	—
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
12th „	MOLDAVIA	10000	—	—
19th „	MALOJA	12500	—	—
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	—	—
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

		I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs.	891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs.	660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs.	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	16th Sept.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	19th Sept.	9 a. m. †	C. M.
Linga	2185	Friday	20th Sept.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 19th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning" on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
13th September, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. 1912.
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N R.	31st „ „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. „

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March „
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd „ „
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April „
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd „ „
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May „
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th „ „

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

		Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	„	653	993
Bombay to Gibraltar	„	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„	605	957
Bombay to New York	„	826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
Somali	2655	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

BANKS.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	„ 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost:
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

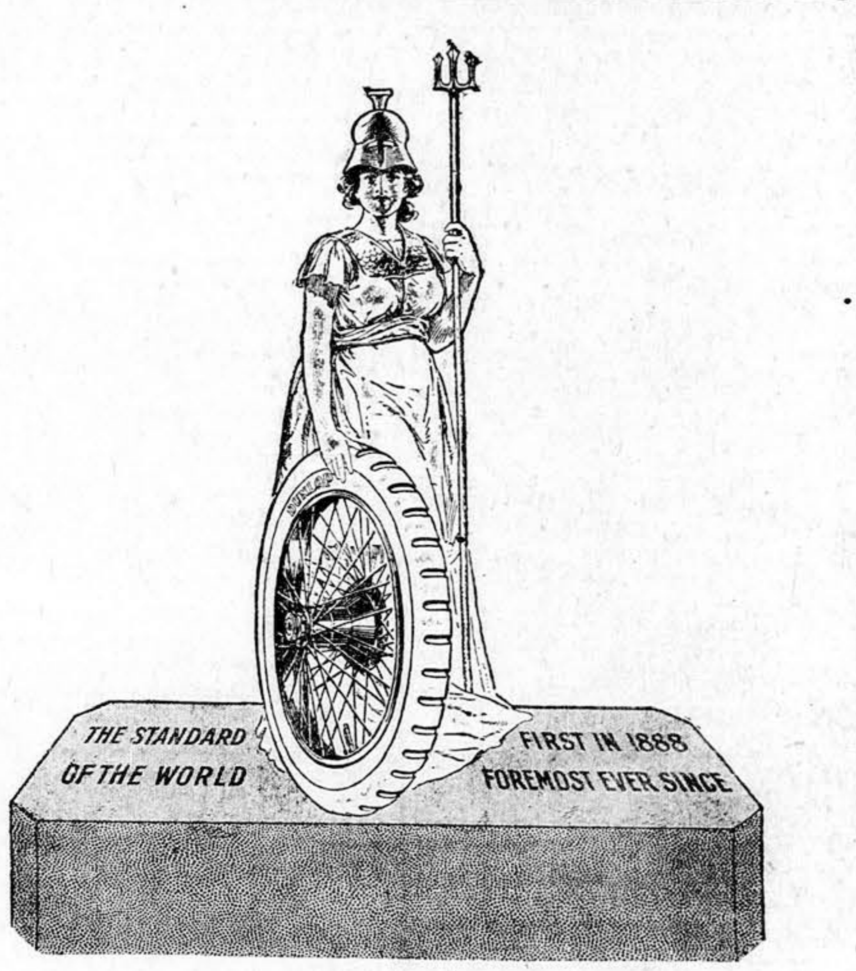
Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.


THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
FIRST IN 1888 FOREMOST EVER SINCE

Brittania Rules the Waves
AND

DUNLOPS

Rule the Roads.

Dunlop Tyres are a product of expert British Workmanship, combined with the highest grade material, Dunlop Tyres by the test of experience have been shown the

BEST FOR INDIA.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	MADRAS,	CALCUTTA,
3 Wallace St.	188c Mount Rd.	3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY!

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th, 16th and 17th instant those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1912.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE.
DEHRA DUN.

THE selection of two Government stipendiary STUDENTS to be sent to the above College from the Northern Circle for training in Forestry with a view to their subsequent appointment as Rangers in the Bombay Forest Service will be made at the office of the Undersigned on Pali Hill, Bandra, on the 1st October, 1912, at 12 o'clock.

2. Candidates of first selection may have to re-appear for final selection on the 2nd October.

3. No one absent on the 1st will be seen on the 2nd.

4. Particulars of requisite qualifications etc., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. FISHER,
Ag. Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

Bandra, 9th September, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 190 of 1911.

KHIMJI VASANJI..........................Plaintiff.
Vs.
MONGHIBAI, widow of VASANJI TRICUMJI..........................Defendant,
and
In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899
and
In the matter of the arbitration between MONGHIVAHU, widow of VASSANJI TRICUMJI of the one part and KHIMJI VASANJI and KANJI KHIMJI of the other part.

MONGHIVAHU, widow of VASSANJI TRICUMJI..........................Petitioner.
Vs.
KHIMJI VASANJI..........................Respondent.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above suit and matter and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1912, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY THE PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, 20th day of September, 1912, at the hour of past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendant the Petitioner and Respondent and Kanji Khimji, in All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada Street outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards and five-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1886, and New No. 9020, Old Survey No. 245, and New Survey No. 4951, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7601, and Street No. 113-115, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kumbharwada Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Ganu Ramji, and on the South by the house of Dhondue Vishram Sawant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, Attorneys for the plaintiff and respondent abovenamed, at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication profit guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

HALLO!
WHERE ARE YOU OFF TO!
ABBA!
WHICH ONE?

OH! DON'T you know the OLDEST and most popular TAILORS' and OUTFITTERS' SHOP! ABBA is an household word amongst Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike. Go to

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.,
Esplanade Cross Road, BOMBAY.

and you will get every requisite for Gentleman's outfit. Prices moderate, Style up-to-date, and Fitting guaranteed.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
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TO-MORROW NIGHT
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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

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THIS WEEK'S LEADING FILM IS
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A Superb Production of Shakespeare's Popular Comedy.
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Capital Paid up	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„ „	423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

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Calcutta.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
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BOMBAY OFFICE,
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
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Hankow
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Ipoh
Johore
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Lyons
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New York
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Shanghai
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C. H. WILSON,
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BANKS.

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CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

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Manager.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

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Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Daumul Maguiram, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Sadri on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent, in a house at Sadri, measuring about 16 yards in length and about 3 1-2 yards in breadth, and bounded as follows:—That is on the east Public Road, on the west general locality, on the south by house belonging to Sakarchand-Manekchand and on the north by the house of Senaji Khoomaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of landed property, at Cavel Street.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Balkisondas Jekisondas, Dayabhai Balkisondas, and Tapidas Balkisondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Anandrao Ramchandra, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th February 1910 the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Cavel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration district and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a passage on or towards the south by the said Cavel Street on or towards the East by the property of Jaoba Naroba and on or towards the west by the property of Joan Caitan DeSouza and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3835 and Street No. 163 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Anandrao Ramchandra the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastoor and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Malabar Hill near Ban Ganga without the Fort of Bombay.

Under the directions of Messrs. Gordhandas Morarjee, Dwarkadass Meghjee and Haridass Shamjee, the executors of the last will and testament of Gordhandass Runchordass, deceased, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 13th September, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the property described in the following particulars:—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 1-2 feet in breadth and 65 1-4 feet in length or thereabouts, situate at Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, Assessed under Ward D. No. 3091, and Street No. 104, Banganga Road, and bounded on the East by the property of the late Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, on the west by the Public Tank called Ganga, on the north by the property lately belonging to Shri Jeevanlaljee Maharaj. and now to Jaithabhai Naronjee, and on the south by the property formerly belonging to Bhugwandass Purshotamdass and now to Vasanjee Nundjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Madhavjee, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the said Messrs. Gordhandass Morarjee, Dwarkadass Meghjee and Haridass Shamjee, at their office, at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th September, 1912.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

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"APENTA"
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

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Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
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Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

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PETROL.
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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 11.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 12

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 1-16	un	chgd
aBar Silver in London Spot ...	28 13-16	un	chgd
a do. 2 months' pence ...	28 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-2	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·28	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin ...	20 44 1-2		0-
do. do. New York ...	4·85 7-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug.		
3 months' sight ...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight ...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 23-32 unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers, no sellers.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 37,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 6,90,000 „ to Bombay.
„ 6,10,000 „ to Madras.
„ 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 19 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 19 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Quiet—Easier.
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Firm, but not active
Total Sales	... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	750
Imports	... 4,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·58—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 5-8—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·16	6·13	6·08	6·08	6·10
—09	—08	—10	—10	—09

Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June
6·11	6·12	6·14	6·15
—09	—09	—09	—09

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·11 Jan. 11·22.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·10 Jan. 11·21.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·17 Jan. 11·31.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	22,000
Receipts at „ last year ...	32,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Exports to Continent ...	12,000
Spot Cotton	... 11·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·23+08

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·32+10

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bullish private corp reports.

NEW-ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 1-4 unchgd
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·31+15
Futures month of Jan.	... 11·46+16
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi 38 3-4
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... Unchgd
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchgd
Do Months ...

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4
Do. Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest-Value
Tone—

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...62
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 60 3
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 55 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6
Nov.-Dec.Hull—Nearest—Value—Quieter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 8 1-2
Sept.-Oct.—Done—Quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 90 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2
Standard Copper G M C ... £ 78 1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...13s 6d—Nominal

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallw 38 1-2
„ „ Mutton Tallow 39
General Tone of Tallow Auction Firmer.

ARRIVALS:—
Hindoo. Elmoor.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very littele business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 6
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady very quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 4
Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers
10 2 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India 14 3
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd. Value.
Month of Shipments ... Sept.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [12TH SEPT. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway..........	20	23,359
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	32	38,417

TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	74	bales.
Wheat	15,000	cwts.
Linseed	4,932	„
Rapeseed	683	„
Gingellyseed	221	„
Poppyseed	31	„
Groundnuts	914	„
Castorseed	7,413	„
Rice	5,014	„
Myrabollams	62	„
Cottonseed	602	„
Mowraseed	889	„
Gram	5,107	„
Joowar	5,770	„
Maize	Nil	
Barley	4,531	„

All markets closed for Parsi New Year's Day.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd Sept., 1912, as compared with the statement of 27th Aug. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 27. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 2. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,77,50,840	0	1	1,89,03,316	3	0
Other Deposits, &c	17,61,50,706	12	1	18,01,06,097	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c............	11,76,792	13	3	12,89,998	6	7
Sundries	16,33,212	11	5	17,45,778	0	11
	23,50,11,552	4	8	24,03,45,189	15	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,25,32,365	0	0	2,23,72,980	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	69,07,257	0	0	68,99,137	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,53,79,307	0	4	3,55,58,175	2	3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,86,60,808	7	9	4,04,28,433	8	10
Bills discounted, &c	3,47,20,596	5	2	3,47,77,405	11	10
Balances with other Banks ...	46,33,322	2	9	29,20,138	6	11
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	25,09,974	9	8	25,15,877	9	8
Stamps	11,240	12	1	11,084	12	1
Sundries	4,58,801	3	10	4,59,769	9	3
	14,58,13,672	9	7	14,59,74,001	12	10
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	8,91,97,879	11	1	9,43,71,188	2	3
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	23,50,11,552	4	8	24,03,45,189	1	15

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	4,18,776	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	7,38,700	Do.
Other Deposits	39,55,391	Do.
Post Bills	1,13,206	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments............	1,67,505	Decrease.
Loans............................	2,18,868	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	17,67,625	Do.
Mercantile Bills	56,809	Do.
Cash at Head Office	67,80,243	Do.
Do. at Branches	15,56,935	Decrease

Percentage 46.70.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 12.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rigsbergen s—300 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—100 balles cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

[illegible]

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KEMBALL.—Sept. 7, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Major A. G. Kemball, 31st Punjabis of a daughter.

MELVILLE.—Sept. 6, at Woodall Cottage Simla, the wife of Capt. E. P. A. Melville, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, of a son.

COX.—Sept. 5, at Sutna, Central India, the wife of G. C. A. Cox, B. I. Ry. of a daughter.

YULE.—Sept. 7, at Beckcliffe, Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Yule, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer s. s. "Salsette" due 6 a. m.
Cricket Quadrangular contest—Presidency vs. Mahomedans 11-30 (Second Day.)
Mikado's Memorial Service, Japanese Consul's House, Malabar Hill, 6 p. m.
Football—Harwood League tournament: Cooperage, 5.30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "Ne compte sur personne autant que sur toi-meme"—F. de Neufchatean ["Depend on nobody as much as on yourself]—French Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Vols., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March..........L. Amour Qui Rit.........Christine
Overture.........Bronze Horse ....Auber
Valse ... ... Die Tanzgelehrten......Ziehrer
Grand Selection.Carmen ....Bizet
Cell Solo ... Eventide ....Myddleton
Selection.........The Girls of Gottenberg ....Caryll
Two Step.........Starland ....O'Connor

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of the Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—An "At Home" by the President Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, will be given at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, on Idul Fitr day, between 4 and 7 (B.T).

DROWNING FATALITY.—Premji Khandu (11), a Hindu boy employed in one of the mills worked by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company bathed in the mill tank, and was drowned.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The annual thanksgiving Mass of the employees of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ld., will be celebrated on Sunday the 15th instant at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra, at 9.30 a. m.

BOMBAY MOTOR-CARS AND CYCLES.—During the quarter ended June 30th 704 motor-cars and 83 motor-cycles were taxed in Bombay, or a total of 787 compared with 805 in the previous quarter. The amount of tax levied was Rs. 10,857.

JIGGER ON S.S. "SOMALI".—Two cases of jigger were discovered, on board the s. s. "Somali" which arrived from Durban on Wednesday last. The patients were removed the G. T. Hospital, while the remaining passengers were medically inspected, and permitted to go after their effects had been disinfected.

NO MONEY ON THE SABBATH.—Dr. Abraham E. Shellim has written to the Bombay Municipal Corporation that Jews do not carry money on Saturdays and on their principal holidays and consequently they cannot buy tram-tickets. They therefore ask that the Tramway Co. may be requested to revive the issue of books of tickets, which the Jews used to buy for use on such occasions.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Under orders from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, it is notified that Saturday, the 14th instant, will be a Post Office holiday in the Bombay Circle instead of Friday the 13th inst. as notified in Clause 2 of the Post Office Guide. In Bombay arrangements will be made to deal with the English mail as usual, but registered articles, parcels and money orders will be accepted up to Friday evening.

BICYCLE TYRES.—We draw the attention of Cyclists to a raffle advertised by the Continental Tyre Co. in which to independent private cyclists 200 new pattern Continental Roadster Covers and Tubes will be given away free of charge. Applications marked "Raffle" should be sent to the nearest Depot Bombay, Schroder, Smidt and Co. P. O. Box 174; Calcutta, Schroder, Smidt and Co. P. O. Box 166; Madras, Madras Automobiles Ltd P. O. Box 137; Rangoon, Trading Co. (late Hegt and Co.) P. O. Box 200; and Colombo, Continental Tyres and Rubber Co. P. O. Box 175.

LATE MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJEE.

At its meeting on Thursday next the Bombay Corporation will have before it a letter from Sir Narayen Chandavarkar showing how the proposal to raise a memorial of the late Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C. S. I., originated. A marble bust of the deceased gentleman, the letter states, is a part of this memorial. It has been executed by Sir Thomas Brock, R. A., and is a fine work of art. The late Mr. Dosabhai Framjee stands as a familiar figure in the history of the public life in general and Municipal life in particular of the City of Bombay. The services he rendered during a long and useful career of public activity to the cause of local self-Government among us distinguish him as one of the great men that have been in this city. First as a member of the Bench of Justices, which controlled our municipality in the first period of its history, then as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of the Town Council, and lastly of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, he became in his time one of our best known citizens. He was the first Indian member of the Corporation, who was elected its President by that body and as such he had the high honour of representing the citizens of Bombay in 1875, when His late Majesty Edward VII visited this city as Prince of Wales. A Municipal career such as Mr. Dosabhai Framjee's deserves a fitting memorial in the Municipal Hall. On behalf of the subscribers, therefore, I beg to offer the bust to the Corporation for their acceptance and to express the hope of the subscribers that the Corporation will be pleased to assign it a suitable place in the Municipal Hall.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

"Shaffi" Law of Trust.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal filed by Mahomed Ibrahim Gulam Saheb Londay in a suit brought against Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitayker and others which was dismissed by Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. T. B. Kanga appeared for the appellant. The respondents were represented by Messrs. Lindsay J. Robertson, V. S. Bhandarkar, A. A. Chitre, Colah, Wadia, Mirza and Kazi Kabirudin.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said that on the 16th June, 1851, one Fatehbibi executed a deed in the nature of a wakf, whereby she settled two properties, a house in Kazi Street and a chawl at Dancan Cross Lane in trust for her granddaughter, Mariambibi for life and thereafter on her descendants from generation to generation and in default thereof on the settler's husband's relations and their descendants from generation to generation in perpetuity, and in default, with an ultimate trust for the education and instruction of Mahomedan youth. The settlor's husband was appointed first trustee or Mutawali, and provision was made in the deed for a due succession of Mutavalis. Mariambibi received the rents and profits, till she died in 1851. The first Mutalvali the settlor's husband died in 1854, and his executors acted as Mutavali, during the minority of his eldest son, Shaik Ahmed. They continued paying the rents to Mariambibi and after her death to Mahomed Hoosein and Aminabibi, in equal shares. Shaik Ahmed on attaining his majority, in 1867 took over charge as Mutavali and in or about 1873 handed over charge of the property to the beneficiaries, retaining possession of the trust deed. In October 1875, Mahomed Hussein and Aminabibi executed an agreement, under which they agreed to divide the rents equally, according to the trust deed. Mahomed Hussein died in 1892. leaving one son, Mahomedally, who in his turn shared with Aminabibi until her death. In 1901, when he took the whole until he died in 1905, leaving him surviving his mother and two widows. In 1903 the Improvement Trust were taking proceedings for the acquisition of the chawl in Duncan Cross Lane, and Mahomedally went to the first defendant Mahomed Hoosein, the son of Shaik Ahmed, and the Mutavali under the trust deed, to ask his advice and got the deed for the purpose of prosecuting his claim for compensation before the special Collector. Ultimately he got the deed, by signing a document, recognising the trust deed, and Mr. Pavri was instructed jointly by Mahomedally and the first defendant to proceed with the claim. The amount of the compensation money was deposited by the Special Collector with the Tribunal of Appeal appointed by the City of Bombay. Improvement Trust Act, and remains with the Tribunal invested in Government paper.

The plaintiffs in 1906 were in possession of the house in Kazi Street, and in a suit filed by them in that year, asserted that the trust deed was void and prayed for a declaration that they and the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth defendants were entitled to the properties and that their respective shares might be ascertained. In that suit, Mr. Justice Macleod expressed an opinion that the trust deed was invalid on the ground that the ultimate gift for charitable purposes was illusory, and the effect and intention of the deed was to create a perpetuity in favour of the settlors, descendants and he came to the conclusion that the persons entitled to the property would be the heirs of Fatehbibi, under the resulting trust of which the Mutavali had been the trustee. Mr. Justice Macleod expressed this opinion as to the rights of the heirs of Fatehbibi, under the mistaken impression that they were before him as parties to that suit but he referred it to the Commissioner to ascertain who were the heirs of Fatehbibi. The Commissioner mistaking the reference advertised for claims to the property by heirs of Fatehbibi, and this advertisement brought in the claims by members of the Haindaday family, who claimed to be the heirs of Fatehbibi and the Commissioner reported that their claim was good exception was taken to that report, and the learned judge then explained that he had not intended that the Commissioner should admit claims by persons, who were not parties to the suit and that the result of the Commissioner's report must be that the parties to the suit did not comprise the heirs of Fatehbibi. The result was a dead lock, because Makba was the only person who could show any title at all to the property, and his title was in the opinion of the Court only that of a trustee. He was not one of the heirs of Fatehbibi. The Court ordered that the property should be handed over to him as Mutavali.

There was an appeal from that decision, the Haindadays, the claimants before the Commissioner, still not being parties, and before the case had been argued out, a consent decree was arrived at between Makba on the one hand and the plaintiffs and the other persons claiming through Mahomedalli and Mariam bibi on the other, by which it was agreed that the property should be divided in equal shares, subject to the provision of a sum sufficient to produce Rs. 5 a month to protect a certain charity mentioned in the Wakfnama, in which the Advocate-General was interested. That consent decree however by no means terminated the proceedings, for it turned out that one of the parties to the appeal was insane, and he subsequently having recovered sanity filed this present suit to set aside the consent decree claiming also the same relief as had been claimed by the plaintiffs in their suit of 1906, and upon the same ground, namely, that Mariambibi was entitled absolutely to the settled properties. His suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Beaman, and the present appeal was filed against that decree.

His lordship observed that when the case first came up in the appeal Court, it became apparent that no final decision as to the rights of all possible parties in the property could be arrived at without the representatives of the heirs of Fatehbibi. They were brought on the record under cover of the Administrator General who took out fetters of administration to the estate of Fatehbibi. All the respondents except Makba supported the plaintiff's claim and expressed a desire not to take benefit of the consent decree.

It was apparent to the Court from the arguments on behalf of the various parties, who had presented their case to the Court that none of them supported the Wakfnama, and all were prepared to accept the findings of Mr. Justice Macleod and Mr. Justice Beaman, that the Wakfnama was void as being an attempt to create a perpetuity in the nature of a family settlement under the guise of a Walifnama. The Advocate-General, who represented the valid trustee, if any, was discharged by consent on an undertaking being given that Rs. 5 per mensem mentioned in the Wakfnama was secured. The plaintiffs and the respondents other than Makba and the Administrator of Fatehbibi's estate claim either through Mahomed Ali, the grandson of Mariambibi or through Mariambibi or her daughter Aminabibi and contended that Mariambibi had in Law an absolute estate in the settled property, because she was the first life tenant according to the terms of the Wakfnama, and the life estate according to Mahomedan law being invalid as a gift with a condition, the estate enlarged itself into an absolute estate for the benefit of the life tenant. As an authority for this contention reference was made to the case of Abdul Gafur versus Nizamudin, Indian Law Reports, Vol: XVII, page 1, which was upheld by the Privy Council where there were statements to the effect that under the Mahomedan law, a life estate is bad, and would resolve itself into an absolute estate for the benefit of the donee. His lordship observed that he was not certain that this proposition could be sustained in the case of Shaffis, to which sect the parties belonged. There was some authority for the proposition that life estate was recognised among the Shaffis, and the alleged peculiarities of the law prevailing among this sect was brought to the notice of the Court by Mr. Mirza. These did not appear to have been considered in the case relied on by either Court. The Court was of opinion that the facts, which gave rise to the decision in Abdul Gafar versus Nizamudin did not permit them to draw any such conclusion from that case as was contended by the plaintiff, namely that Mariambibi's estate must be regarded as an absolute estate. In the present case the facts were that those claiming under Mariambibi obtained possession of the property from Mutavali Shaik Ahmed in the guise of beneficiaries under the trust deed. They did not obtain the documents of title, because Shaik Ahmed as Mutavali retained the Wakfnama. On the death of Mahomed Ali in 1905, the limitation in favour of the decendants of Mariambibi came to an end, and the remainder for the benefit of the descendants of Mahomed Ibrahim took effect, if for the purposes of this suit as between the parties other than the Administrator of Fatehbibi's estate, the Wakfnama must be considered to be a valid document. Owing to the estoppel to which the Court had referred, the wakfnama must be treated as between the parties, and therefore as against the appellant and the original respondent Makba would be entitled to the property under the terms of the Wakfnama, both as a trustee and beneficiary. He was actually in possession of the property at the time when this suit was instituted.

The only question remaining was, as between Makba and the Administrator of Fatehbibi's estate, who could only claim under a resulting trust in favour of the settler by reason of the invalidity of the trusts declared in the Wakfnama. Such a trust would not be invalid as a trust in the strict sense in which the word is used in the Indian Trusts Act, nor would it be valid under the statute of frauds, but it would be a quasi trust of the kind described in Chapter IX, Section 84 of the Trust's Act. The Court did not refer to the Trust's Act as being applicable to the case because the resulting trust, if it arose at all, commenced long before 1891 when the Trusts Act came into force, but the reference helped to point out the distinction between declared or specific trusts arising by operation of law. A person claiming under a resultant trust might be barred by limitation unless the resulting trust was of such kind as to fall within the scope of section 10 of the Limitation Act.

The result was that in the opinion of the Court, the claims of Fatehbibi's heirs under a resulting trust had long been barred by the law of limitation and the respondent Makba, who at the date of the suit was in possession of the trust property, could successfully defend his position against those heirs.

The Court dismissed the appeal with costs; that is to say the appellant was ordered to pay the costs of Makba, and all the other parties were to bear their own costs. The decree was to recite the joinder of the administrator of Fatebbibi's estate, and declare that the claims of her heirs were barred.

Their lordships then issued a rule to settle the question whether the consent decree was binding on the parties, the decree to be complete after the settlement of this question.

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Press Comment from Northern India.

We reproduce further Press opinion on the documents recently published in the Hoti Mardan case:—

The "Pioneer" says:—Judges, even High Court judges, are not infallible and one must expect them occasionally to err. But how a judge of Mr. Justice Davar's high abilities and antecedents could have drawn the inferences he did in regard to the conduct of the Rawalpindi police and the circumstances attending the arrest of the Khan of Hoti Mardan is a mystery that we confess we are quite unable to solve. The facts, as disclosed by the Government of India's letter, are simple enough. The Rawalpindi police, in interviewing the two girls and sending them down to Bombay under police escort (not "in police custody," as the Judge supposed) were merely carrying out the instructions of the Bombay police, who, according to Mr. Justice Davar, "throughout acted in a perfectly proper and legal manner"; the information sent to the Rawalpindi police may have been right or wrong, but they had no reason for doubting its accuracy or for refusing to comply with the very definite instructions they had received. The arrest of the Khan of Hoti Mardan, again, was the not unnatural consequence of the reference made by the Bombay Government to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. And so far from the arrest being made, as Mr. Justice Davar declared, on "evidently nobody's complaint," one of the two girls alleged to have been abducted had, to quote the Government of India's letter, "already given her version of the case to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and this had been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar." Altogether, there was, it would seem, a complete misunderstand-on the part of the Judge as to the roles played in this Hoti Mardan drama by the authorities in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. And the consequences of his observations were such as he could have in no wise anticipated when he delivered himself of his somewhat caustic criticisms from the Bench: a virulent campaign of slander, which did not spare even one of the most distinguished names in the Indian official world of to-day.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes some further papers regarding the Hoti Mardan case, and draws particular attention to the letter from the Punjab Government to the Government of Bombay concerning the action taken by the Rawalpindi police. It will be remembered, it remarks, that in his order in the case Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court commented in very severe language on the conduct of the Rawalpindi police, saying that "on information received by them from Bombay, which does not appear to be of an alarming nature, without any justification whatever, the Magistrate there issued a search warrant under which the police took possession of the girls, and sent them down to Bombay. Miss Swanneli's evidence is clear that if the Superintendent of Police who executed the warrant had not made a statement which has been proved, and is admitted to be incorrect, these girls would never have desired to come back to Bombay." As a matter of fact the Rawalpindi police merely carried out the wishes of the Bombay police and they made no statements except on the authority of the Bombay police. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore drew the attention of the Bombay Government to the facts, and to the grave injustice done to the Rawalpindi police in the statement that they had induced the girls to leave "by a statement which is proved and is admitted to be incorrect." His honour suggested that a public declaration of the facts in open court would best meet the case, or if this were not possible, a communique by the Bombay Government might be sufficient. No answer to this letter is published among the official papers relating to the case, and there is nothing to show that any action was taken upon it. If anything was done it certainly did not receive the wide publicity of the original reflections on the conduct of the Rawalpindi police. It is therefore the more necessary that the Punjab Government's letter should be published in order that an undeserved stigma may be removed from the Rawalpindi police. If any one was to blame in the matter it was the Bombay police, not those of Rawalpindi.

BRITISH PUBLIC AND INDIA.

Sir William Lee-Warner, in the course of a lecture at the Cambridge Local Lectures Summer Meeting on Aug. 17 on the Native States of India, referred to the difficulty of welding such diverse principalities into the political system of the British Empire. When we first came in the most important thing was that there should be peace. We wanted the chiefs, who had been soldiers before, to become constitutional rules, so the British administrators established the doctrine of non-interference with these States. The question was whether that non-interference was to be continued, and he thought this was most desirable. The people were much attached to their own rulers, whose rule was distinctly autocratic. The result was that the administration was generally below the standard British public opinion required as the standard in India. But the native rule was more popular with the natives than the British system. They liked loose administration, they liked not to be bothered with sanitary rules, or strict rules of any sort, so that it was as important to-day to regulate interference with them by prudent measures as ever it was. The inability of the British Parliament to legislate for the Native States of India was the great bulwark of their existence and the only safety for the future. The situation might be changed by two great questions looming in the future. The question of Imperial Defence would have to be answered one day in India. There was a more imminent danger. The British public as it got more intelligent and more interested in Indian affairs was not apt to get more insistent in its demands. The British public appeared to him to think that they knew everything or, at any rate, wanted to have their fingers in everything. That was a danger in our dealings with the Native States. It caused them to look too much to this country. What was wanted was that they should create their one local opinion. They wanted the native rulers to study the wants of their own people and to educate those people to give to them the assistance which public opinion was supposed to give. The action of the British public was most likely to lead to interference instead of avoiding it. If they were to avoid annexation of these Native States they must avoid interference which would lessen the power of the chiefs. It was a great experiment we were carrying out in India, and he begged that it might not be crippled by undue interference.

NEW BOOKS.

REMITTANCE BILLY by Ashton Hillier (Methuen).—Billy, otherwise Mr. Wilbraham de Savigny Conyers Winterbourne, is not making himself a nuisance as remittance-man in the Canadian North-West, but for the trifling offence of putting his father's name to a cheque he is interned on an allowance of fifty francs a week in a remote town of Southern France, where he has some remarkable adventures and shows himself a youth of unlimited nerve. It is startling to find his father the banker taking him into partnership three months after this escapade, but the venture is justified by anticipation and by results. His half brother, Mr. Samuel who never did a wrong to any man and took precious good care that nobody should do him one, ought to have known better than to call the innocent misuse of a name felonious, with references to the fate of Fauntleroy, for there was clearly no animusfurandi. The desirable young man is introduced to us in the course of a tingling gallop after the hounds, which incidentally brings him into acquaintance with a most delectable young lady and their fates are thenceforth ingeniously intertwined—not without some aid of unobtrusive coincidence. There are some curious studies of the American language, and also of conversational English in several grades, which Mr. Hilliers uses skilfully in the style of Mr. William de Morgan.

ANCIENT CURIOUS AND FAMOUS WILLS, collected by V. M. Harris (Stanley Paul).—Nothing in life, it has been said, reveals the character more clearly than a "last will and testament." As a rule it would seem to be rather a quaint revelation of prejudices and eccentricities if one may judge from this amusing collection. It is true that "some of the purest and sweetest sentiments of the human heart are often contained in these legal muniments. They are often the permanent repositories of the loftiest feelings of conjugal and domestic affection. More than fifty per cent. of the wills made bequeath the bulk of the estate, absolutely or for life, to the surviving spouse." The unhappy husband, however, has been known to make elaborate provision for revenge upon a wife who apparently had been too much for him during his lifetime. Here is an instance. "When his will was read she learned that in order to receive any property she must walk barefooted to the market-place each time the anniversary of his death came round. "Holding a candle in her hand, she was there to read a paper confessing her unseemly behaviour to her husband while he lived and stating that had her tongue been shorter her husband's days would probably have been longer. "By refusing to comply with these terms she had to be satisfied with twenty pounds a year to keep her off the parish." Many wills have reference to the domestic felicity, or otherwise, experienced by those who executed them. As an example of the former we may give the following passage from the testament of an ancestress of a celebrated statesman. "Referring to her husband she says: "As I have long given you my heart and tenderest affections and fondest wishes have always been yours, so is everything else that I possess; and all that I can call mine being already yours, I have nothing to give but my heartiest thanks for the care and kindness you have at all times shown me, either in sickness or in health, for which God Almighty will, I hope, reward you in a better world." It is noteworthy that women in their wills are usually solicitous for the welfare of their pets. One lady, it is recorded, left the following precise directions for the well-being of her cats:—"They are to be served daily, in a clean and proper manner, with two meals of meat-soup, the same as we eat ourselves, but it is to be given them separately in two soup-plates. The bread is not to be cut up into the soup, but must be broken into squares about the size of a nut, otherwise they will refuse to eat it. "A ration of meat finely minced is to be added to it; the whole is then to be mildly seasoned, put into a clean pan, covered close, and carefully simmered before it is dished up. If only one cat should survive, half the sum mentioned will suffice." Curious was the whim of a rich old bachelor, who, having endured much from "attempts made by my family to put me under the yoke of matrimony," conceived and nursed such an antipathy to the fair sex as to impose upon his executors the duty of carrying out what is probably the most ungallant provision ever contained in a will. The words are as follows: "I beg that my executors will see that I am buried where there is no woman interred, either to the right or to the left of me. Should this not be practicable in the ordinary course of things, I direct that they purchase three graves, and bury me in the middle one of the three, leaving the two others unoccupied." "The will of Mr. Henry Budd, which came into force in 1862, declared against the wearing of mustaches by his sons, in the following terms:—'In case my son Edward shall wear moustaches then the devise hereinbefore contained in favour of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns of my said estate, shall be void: and I devise the same estate to my son William, his appointees, heirs, and assigns. And in case my said son William shall wear moustaches, the devise hereinbefore contained in favour of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns, shall be void, and I devise the said estate to my said son Edward, his appointees, heirs and assigns.'" "A husband left his wife £12,000, to be increased to £24,000 provided she wore a widow's cap after his death. She accepted the larger amount, wore the cap for six months, and then put it off." A lawsuit followed, but the judge gave the widow a judgment and stated that the word "always" should have been inserted. Shortly after the delivery of the judgment the widow married again. Some considerable time ago a Mr. Hurst left "a very large fortune to his only son on condition that the latter should seek out and marry a young lady whom the father according to his own statement, had, by acts for which he prayed forgiveness, reduced to the extremity of poverty: or, failing her, her nearest unmarried female heir. "The latter by the irony of fate, turned out to be a spinster of fifty-five, who professing herself willing to carry out her shares of the imposed duty, was duly united to the young man, who had just reached his majority."

BETWEEN TWO THIEVES—By Richard Dehan (Heinemann, 6s.)—"Richard Dehan," who is said by common rumour to be Miss Clo Graves, has written what is very nearly a masterpiece. In breadth of treatment, in firmness of handling in matter and in manner alike it may challenge comparison wherever it will. Beside the current fiction of the hour its note is as that of a cathedral organ against penny whistles. It moves the blood, it thrills and burns, it fills the heart with fierce anger and plunges the mind profoundly into the ocean of thought. Its humour is satirical yet the author has too much the soul of an idealist to be bitter for long. The "Dop Doctor" led one to expect a great deal. "Between Two Thieves" fulfils that expectation. It is a great work. As I read "Between Two Thieves" I caught myself constantly wondering what was the author's main idea. There are three strands which she weaves together. One is the life-story of a French officer employed by Napoleon the Third. This gives us some wonderfully vivid pictures of the Second Republic, the Second Empire, and the Crimean War. The second strand concerns a rascally War Office contractor, a very Dickensian figure, who brings in a stuffy mid-Victorian atmosphere of hypocrisy, inefficiency, and pretence. Thirdly, we follow the fortunes of a poor trooper who serves in the Crimea and suffers through the contractor's villainy. The author's method, is to follow now one, now another of these threads, scarcely keeping them connected at all. The result is that at one moment her object seems to be to make our blood boil over contract scandals. At another time it looks as if the germ of the work were indignation at the treatment of the private soldier in the days when the "widdy's clothes" made men pariahs. Yet again, one thinks that it is really in the history of Colonel Dunoisse and his Becky Sharp-like Henriette that "Richard Dehan" is chiefly interested.

MORE WILD ANIMALS AND THE CAMERA by W. P. Dando, F.Z.S., is the title of a companion volume to that charming work "Wild Animals and the Camera" issued last year. The work (which is issued at a popular price) extends to about 250 pages, contains 12 collotype plates mounted on antique paper with about 60 illustrations in Rembrandt duotone, and embraces some of the rarest and most interesting animals in the world. The publishers are Messrs. Jarrold and Sons of London.

JAPAN AS I SAW IT, by A. H. Exner, is the title of an important work announced for publication early this autumn. The work extends to close upon 300 pages demy 8vo. together with 12 charming collotype plates mounted on antique paper. 40 half tone illustrations. The illustrations include the work of three special artists together with special photographs. Messrs. Jarrold and Sons of London are the publishers of this fascinating book.

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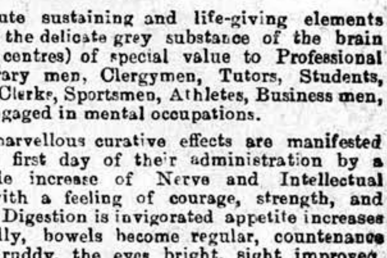
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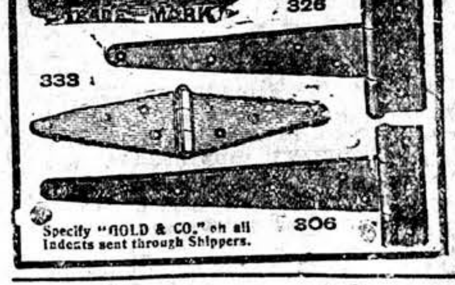

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2760 tons, Captain R. A. Harbord, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Uriana 3383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Risaldar, 3091 tons Captain J. P. Toms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

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VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 12.

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Gymeric	2598	Cassack	14-8 ... B Lang
Kt Templar	4692	Pill tt	K N & Co
Lawoe	1817	Brewing	Arab Steamers Ld
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	......
Tarsdal	2299	Dilseu	W & A G & Co
Wardha	2552	Walsh	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captn.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Madrid	3124	Snow	Calcutta		K N & Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	Hull	13-9	J Finlay & Co
C&R Thistleor	2583	Beauchant	D'kirk		R A Willis
D&E Sofala	3433	Lemoth	Calcutta		M M & Co
H Somali	1615	Kosh	Durban		A strandes & Co
K Kawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	Kobe		N. Y Kaisha
N Malvern Range	2326	Foxworthy			R A Willis
O Hiesleyside	2518	Johnson	Philadelphia		R A Willis
P Kandefels	3601	Wittenburg			W & A G & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Gray			Bo & P S N & Co
T Rijsbergen	2395	Burgea			T M and Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Westfalen	3207	Willemsen	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Kinnaird	L'pool		W & A G & Co
3 Sicilia	3186	Maganzini	Genoa	15-9	R Line
4 Orissa	3525	Legrand			M M & Co
5 Lightning	21[illegible]	Walker			M M & Co
7 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong		R Line
9 Altmark	2716	Luning	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
10&11 Arcadia	3514	Barcham	London		P & O Co
14 Kola	510	Elten			M M & Co
H W P D					
Courland	760	Ebram			Bo S W and Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Nitravati	699	Fakira			Bo S W and Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebram			Bo S W and Co
M W D D					
Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
P & O Dock.					
Upada	3382	Logan			M M & Co
30 ton Crane.					
St. Francisco Xavier	152	Esmail			I C N & T

ARRIVALS

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Uriana	Pratt	Calcutta, Ag. 19
	Resalder	Toms	Calcutta, Ag. 11

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh &c
	City of Perth	Arnold	Portsaid

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Cleopatra," Captain N. Chersich, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on Sunday the 15th instant at 1 p.m.

The Steamer Hidalgo, Captain Harbord, obtained her portclearance yesterday, for Hull via Karachi.

The Ellerman Line steamer Merton Hall, passed the Canal on the 10th instant and is due to arrived here at noon of the 22nd instant.

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THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
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Bombay, 12th Sept., 1912.

203. Office Closing—The Adjutant's Office will be closed (except for urgent work) on the 14th, 16th, and 17th instant; on account of "Ganesh Chaturthi," Pajusan and Khordad Sal holidays.

196. Clothing—Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at the new Headquarters for White Uniform.

All Helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Headquarters, with owner's name plainly marked.

(Sd.) E. T. LAMBERT, Capt., B. V. A.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notice.

Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September, with the entrance fee of Rs. 4-0-0

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. R. A. for 1912-13, can be seen at Head-quarters.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 7th Sept. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earngs for week ending 7th Sept. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry......	a 2791·13	1202700	10778625	11981325
A.-D.-C. Ry......	b 125·83	37600	320394	357994
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	4500	31821	36321
Total...	2957·25	1244800	11130840	12375640
Earnings for corr espg. 7 days ending 7th Sept. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry......	2791·68	1057781	8951220	10009001
A.-D.-C. Ry. ...	125·66	30475	316280	346755
B.-K. Ry........	40·29	1611	23986	25579
Total...	2957·63	1089867	9291486	10381353
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	......	+144919	+ 1827905	+ 1972324
A.D.C.R.	— 0·55	+ 7125	+ 4114	+ 11239
Baran Kotah R.	+ 0·17	+ 288	+ 7835	+ 10724

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Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	6	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4	0	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4	0	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	0	0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	6	0	per 8 gallons

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 13th Sept., 1912.

MR. SHUSTER AND PERSIA.

IF MR. MORGAN SHUSTER had allowed a year to pass over his head before attempting to justify the ways of Shuster to men, he would have written with less gall in his pen and have been more convincing. On the other hand, men would have forgotten Mr. Shuster or that there ever was such an individual in Persian service—though after all that would have made no difference to anybody except the author of "The Strangling of Persia: A Record of European Diplomacy and Oriental Intrigue." His language is both inelegant and intemperate, and in some cases so essentially American as to be unintelligible to the average English reader. But Mr. Shuster had a grievance and he has now ventilated it. No official notice is likely to be taken of what he says in accusation of Russian or British diplomacy or of his condemnation of their respective Foreign Ministers and representatives at Teheran. Apart from this and all its literary shortcomings, Mr. Shuster's book is a highly interesting account of Persia and the Persians as seen by one who had been nine months with them. Mr. Shuster's story may be simply told, and stripped of tropical verbiage it is this: Two years ago, where Persian finances were recognised by the Mejliss to be in a complete tangle the deputies conceived the notion of engaging an American actuary to put them straight. Washington was applied to and lent the services of Mr. Shuster as Treasurer-General and of four other state accountants to assist him. Russia and Great Britain, though having interests in the country, raised no objection, and Mr. Shuster arrived on a three years' engagement. He displayed a lack of good taste in omitting to call on the representatives of either Government, but that caused him no tribulation. He was much too interested in the Persians, he had gone to save from insolvency. Cabinets, he found, were formed and dissolved with unreal rapidity. Men high in the Councils of the nation sink in a day into perfect obscurity—only to emerge again as the ceaseless whirl of intrigue drags them into public favour. "All these men belong to what may be described as the professional governing class in Persia and there is very distinctly such a class. Indeed, it is only in recent years that the idea has been even admissible that a man of mediocre parentage, or without a title, could fill any official position. Thus the fortunes and hopes of millions of voiceless subjects are largely dependent upon the lines of action which some professional Cabinet officer or Governor or self-styled general may decide to adopt at a given time"—wherein it would seem things in Persia are not widely different from those in many another country.

To do real work on behalf of Persia was Mr. Shuster's one desire, but from the day of his arrival he found obstacles in his way, and was told that other foreign advisers and officials who had gone to Teheran and attempted to bring about practical reform had early been compelled either to leave the country or "go over to the other side" and that they had better make their peace with the other side—"the clique of reactionary Persian officials, principally holdovers from despotic past regimes and comprising men of great wealth, power and influence, who, as a rule, had received a European education and training." However, he seems to have set to work in real earnest though he found Persian finances "were tangled—very tangled—had there been any to tangle. There were no Persian finances in any ordinary sense of the word." The so-called Ministry of Finance presided over by a succession of frequently changing Persian gentlemen, whose sole claims to financial genius lay in their having run through their own money and thus become in need of pecuniary recuperation, was in reality an unorganised collection of under-officials, who had charge of various bureaux or offices through which the internal taxes, called, generically, maliat, were supposed to be collected for the benefit of the Persian Government. There were no such things as Civil Service or examinations or tests for fitness or in-integrity. The places were doled out by the different Ministers of Finance to those having sufficient family or political influence to obtain them. No official could be sure of retaining his post even overnight, and the general atmosphere of the department might be summed up in the time-honoured adage, carpe diem."

Mr. Shuster set himself to reform the Finance Department and if he had limited his operations to that Department all might have been well. But he went beyond that and we remember Sir Edward Grey's remark to the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, "Mr. Shuster has given me endless trouble by his inconvenient appointments of British subjects in spite of all I could say to him." However, when the Mejliss was overthrown in December last Mr. Shuster was requested to leave the country—at the end of just a quarter of the term he had contracted for. So brief a period did not suffice to give Mr. Shuster more than a very superficial acquaintance with Persia, but he gives his opinions very emphatically and declared that "Persia has suffered in many ways from the foreigner during the past thirty years. Her hands have been tied by treaties and stipulations, by loan contracts, concessions, and agreements, all signed by vicious and selfish rulers or Ministers, that they might indulge in debauches abroad at the expense of their people and their national safety. Russia has been a constant panderer to the vices of the Shahs, plying the drunkard with rum that he might sign away his birthright. Concession after concesssion has been exacted by foreign interests, until the resources of the whole country are so tied up that the Government itself cannot develop them to any extent." Yet Mr. Shuster holds to the belief that Persia can work out her own salvation. His utterances are strangely inconsistent. But the book is one to read and cast aside, for the Shuster incident will certainly not make history.

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OUR RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

THE latest action taken in regard to the shortage of railway transport facilities for the carriage of coal and general merchandize is by the Committee of the Indian Mining Association. The Committee recently addressed a letter to its members reviewing the situation, and a meeting of the Association will be held next week when a strongly worded memorial will doubtless be adopted. In the memorial the Secretary of State for India will be requested to give a guarantee that all capital or additional expenditure, not directly reproductive, shall cease until the needs of railway equipment have been satisfied, and that the immediate requirements of the railways shall be forthwith ascertained and published. Speaking of the coal trade only, there is no body in India better able to judge the short-comings of the railways than the Mining Association, and when it tells us that the present situation is no better than that of a year ago, and will become much worse than it has ever been, we may believe it. The letter we have quoted goes on to point out that next year there will be an unprecedented demand for transport for coal and all classes of produce, and that unless something is done the congestion will be unparallelled and the effect upon the industry will be disastrous. It is not a difficult matter to associate ourselves with the action which the Mining Association propose to take, and we shall not be charged with placing limitations on our sympathy if we say we are principally concerned with the burdens imposed upon trade and commerce represented in this Presidency. The experiences of the past twelve or eighteen months have been bitter; heavy losses have been sustained by merchants, and although the entire situation has been represented, repeatedly, to the authorities, very little good has resulted. We believe it to be altogether futile to blame the railways themselves. They have to cut their garments according to their cloth, and we think we are right in saying that more than one leading officer of the local lines agree entirely with the need for reforming the financial system on which the Indian lines are worked. So far, we are sorry to say, protests and representation have been met in authoritative quarters by carefully phrased platitudes, and we agree with the Mining Association that the time has come to press the Secretary of State for a guarantee that the needs of railway equipment—that is, goods wagons, and the necessary allied stock, doubled lines, etc.—shall be satisfied before further expenditure that is not reproductive is incurred.

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MIDLOTHIAN.

WHILE they will exult at the result of the by-election in the Midlothian division, Unionists cannot claim that it has taught the country any specific lesson, or that it is a serious indictment of the policy of the Government. The electorate is one of over 17,000 votes of which more than 14,000 polled, and on analysing the figures we find that the Unionists have improved 341 on their polling in December 1910 and the Liberals have gone back by 435. There is every reason to assume that but for the intervention of the Labourites, the Liberal candidate would have been returned by a majority of, roughly, 2,300 votes. It has always been fairly evident that both the Minimum Wage Act and the Insurance Act were far from popular in the division, and we expect to find that these were the means of sending into the Labour camp a considerable number who, in other circumstances, would have voted Liberal. As it is the margin of the Unionist victory is small enough to have made the election anybody's up to the very last moment. So much for the facts and figures of the contest. What will appeal more strongly than these to the Unionists, however, is the fact that one the strongest Liberal strongholds in United Kingdom has fallen, a stronghold in which the late Mr. Gladstone fought some great battles, and in which he conducted the greatest compaign of his career. It does not matter much that Labourite jealousy and vindictiveness rather than Unionist progress turned the balance. The great thing is that a seat has been won, and the position of the Government still further embarrassed. On the whole, we think Mr. Bonar Law and his friends will be justified if they take up this attitude, for after all it is no affair of theirs that the lion and the lamb no longer lie down together, and we are very much mistaken if, in the future, Labour does not prove a very sound ally of Unionism, especially in view of Mr. Churchill's latest deliverance.

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THE CHINESE LOAN.

THE announcement of the British loan to China, coming so soon after the appointment of a Britisher as Political Adviser to the Chinese Government is a very significant fact. These two things may be entirely disconnected, but they indicate somewhat forcibly that British influence and British activity in China are not being displaced by the energy and diplomacy of continental Powers, as so many people have seized frequent opportunities to tell us during recent years. Britain seemingly need not fear that she will not have the opportunity for a fair share in China's development. With the present loan, it appears, is connected the establishment of a big commercial bank with headquarters in London—for we do not imagine that too much attention should be paid to the remarks of an interested financier. These gentlemen are fond of cloaking their intentions. In any event, however, it is clear that the bank must become an actuality before long, and doubtless it will serve further to stimulate commercial relations between China and Britain. The new laws which the Republic will introduce giving to foreigners free rights of residence and trade throughout China proper, are an earnest of the progressiveness of the Government, of its desire that the westernisation of China shall be expedited, and the incentive a largely increased industrial activity, in which Great Britain may expect full opportunities of participation. There is no doubt about the liberalism of the Government's policy towards the development of the new republic, but the greatest danger seems to be that the new rulers may try to go too fast, and will lay out capital in ways, which cannot for years to come be expected to prove remunerative. This is a direction in which China will need a firm guiding hand, as much as in her foreign policy.

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TREATMENT OF WITNESSES.

THE Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, in the course of a Note on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Oudh, during the year ended on the 31st of December last, criticises the courts of honorary and bench magistrates in general for their tendency to delay. "This," he writes, "is an important matter, but it is probable that the courts in question have not hitherto realized the fact that witnesses are entitled to just as much consideration as the parties in a case." We think too much attention cannot be devoted to these remarks, and to the opinion subsequently expressed by the Commissioner that in India, in particular, the path of justice is often made difficult by the unwillingness of respectable persons to give evidence. We believe that all who have interests and duties in our criminal courts will agree that this unwillingness is caused, to some extent, by the knowledge that a witness may be called and recalled, again and again, without any attention being paid to his convenience. Other and better conditions prevail in the civil courts for the reason that witnesses there are entitled to fees for attendance. It frequently happens in the criminal courts that busy men have to leave their work, sometimes of the most important character, to loiter in and round the corridors of the buildings. These remarks merely refer to the waste of witnesses' time, but there is the further point which can and ought to be made that in most courts of justice in India, absolutely no provision is made for those who have to wait long hours to be called into the witness-box.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 6th instant, passed Suez at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday.

THE report of the Simla committee on Eurasian enlistment is being sent to the Government of India this week.

A RESOLUTION of eight pages in print publishing the revised rules for the purchase of stores for the public services will appear in the *Gazette of India* on Saturday next.

MR. Sultan Ahmed has been elected to be Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-Indian Shia Conference to be held at Patna on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October next. His Highness the Nawab of Rampur will preside.

THE following cable has been received at the Japanese Consulate, Simla, in connection with the arragements of the funeral of the Mikado: "Imperial coffin will leave palace at 8 p.m. on September 13th to-day for Aoyama where a fete is to take place, and will be for Momoyama from which station the departure will be made at 6-30 for the Imperial mausoleum.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE KING'S ESCAPE.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

An alarming incident occurred during the King's journey by motor-car yesterday from Bolton Abbey to Abbeystead, near Lancaster, where his Majesty is the guest of Lord and Lady Sefton. The royal car passed through Skipton at 11-30 a.m. and was loudly cheered by the crowds as it proceeded in the direction of Gisburn. At East Marton, where the East Lancashire Territorials have recently been escamped, the roads were a greasy, and at the bend in the road the King's car was confronted by another owned by Mr. D. H. Thornton, of Birkenshaw, near Bradford. A collision seemed imminent, and to avoid it the driver of Mr. Thornton's car turned into the side of the road, running into a ditch. The car, which contained a lady and two children in addition to Mr. Thornton seemed likely to overturn, but stuck in a perilous position. The King's car came to a standstill, and his Majesty alighted and returned to Mr. Thornton's car to inquire whether any one was injured or if the car were damaged. His Majesty was assured that no one was hurt and after expressing regret at the incident and cordially shaking hands with Mr and Mrs. Thornton, he re-entered his car and resumed his journey. With assistance the standard car was hauled from the ditch and was able to proceed to Birkenshaw. The Queen of Spain yesterday concluded her three weeks' stay in the Isle of Wight, and with the Infanta Beatrice left Osborne Cottage for London. Her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of San Carlos and the Duke of Santa Mauro, crossed in the yacht Sheila, and was accompanied to Southampton by Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Leopold of Battenberg. In London in the afternoon she went shopping in the West End and last night witnessed the performance of "The Sunshine Girl" at the Gaiety Theatre. Her Majesty leaves this morning on her return to Spain.

PRINCESS MARY.

Princess Mary "did" Berlin to-day with the thoroughness of an experienced tourist. Between her arrival from Neu-Strelitz in a special saloon carriage, accompanied by Colonel Dugdale, and Lady Eva Dugdale, at eleven o'clock this morning until her departure at seven this evening she inspected not only Berlin, but Potsdam. Her busy day included visits to the Hohenzollern Museum and to the Charlottenburg Mausoleum, where Queen Louise of Prussia and the Emperor William I. are buried, and a motor drive to Potsdam, where she was shown over the historic castle of Sans-Souci and the New Palace. The Princess's guide was Lord Granville, acting British Ambassador, at whose home she lunched at 1-30 and took tea on her return from Potsdam. The Princess, who was clad becomingly in blue cashmere, was quite unrecognised as she alighted at the Stettiner Station, and during the visit to the Hohenzollern Museum, to which she at once proceeded, was unnoticed by other sightseers. After a drive down Unter den Linden and through the Tiergarten the Princess visited shops in the Leipzigerstrasse, where she made a number of purchases. At Potsdam her host was Baron von Lyncker, the Kaiser's Court Chamberlain, who escorted the party through the most famous apartments in the castles. The Princess was specially interested in the rooms associated with memories of Frederick the Great, and asked a number of eager questions. Her last visit was to the Mausoleum where her great-aunt, the Empress Frederick, is buried. The Princess remained alone at the Empress's bier for ten minutes. A crowd of Potsdam folk gathered outside the Mausoleum offered the Princess a respectful greeting, and were rewarded with pleased smiles from her.

THE QUEEN COFFEE-GRINDING

The Queen again spent the morning at Neu-Strelitz in the company of her ninety-year-old aunt, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and this afternoon, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, her Majesty motored to the Orphan Asylum erected by the Duchess in memory of her favourite son. The Queen made a thorough inspection of the asylum and spoke to numerous children. She amused the kitchen staff by asking permission to grind some coffee in a patent mill. The orphans received a gift of cakes in honour of the Queen's visit. The Prince of Wales and his brother Prince Albert went with Sir William Carington to pay a pleasant visit to the White City on Thursday and much enjoyed their jaunt in the mountain railway and the other amusing "turn." The two Princes went to the theatre on Wednesday and Thursday evenings to see the Kinemacolor at the Scala and "Milestones" at the Royalty, so they have had quite an amusing time in London by themselves. Prince Henry, Prince George, and Prince John joined their elder brothers at Buckingham Palace yesterday, coming from Frogmore, and in the evening the five sons of our King and Queen travelled up to Balmoral, where the Queen will join them on her return from Germany. Queen Alexandra is at Mar Lodge with her eldest daughter the Princess Royal, and will, I hear, travel to Norway early next month on a visit to her youngest daughter Queen Maud before going for the usual visit to the little place in Denmark, near Copenhagen, which she shares with her sister the Dowager Empress of Russia.

A CHOICE OF ROADS.

What an enormous amount of money, to be sure, flows up to Scotland every autumn from the tourist and the sporting sections of the community—yachtsmen, golfers, sportsmen of all kinds, health-hunters, lovers of the romantic, and pilgrims of the picturesque; away they rush by the "royal route"—for even if there is no royal road to knowledge, there is one to Scotland—in numbers that would have rendered insignificant the armies of the earlier Crusaders, and all of them (so to speak) humming the refrain:—

"O ye'll tak' the high road,
And I'll tak' the low road.
And I'll be in Scotland afore ye."

I have often heard this plaintive melody—"The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond"—sung, and with ever-increasing pleasure, but confess that I never could quite understand this allusion to the superior time advantage of travelling by the "low road" to Scotland. But a friend, learned in these matters, offers me an explanation which I am willing to accept pending the production of a better. "The song," says, "was written in memory of a young Highlander, a native of Loch Lomondside, who, having followed Prince Carlie into England, was condemned to death at Carlisle, wither his sweetheart travelled (like Jeannie Deans), and succeeded in having a last interview with him in prison. The allusion to the two roads is thought to refer to the Celtic legend that, after death, the soul returns underground to the place of birth."

"HOW DO YOU DO."

That is all very pretty and very pathetic, but then the song goes on to say that, in spite of the soul of the executed soldier travelling home by the subterranean route, or "low road," while his heart-broken sweet-heart footed it back on the ordinary turnpike, or high-road, the former nevertheless sobbed out that he and his true love would "never meet again on the bonnie, bonnie banks o'Loch Lomond." Still, I always think it a pity to try and search out the inner meaning of a song, which is even all the more fascinating, like a woman, for being wrapt in little tantalising mystery, or call it drapery. Even Eve might have profited in this respect by a judicious use of some little feminine frippery. But now that we are all bound for the Highlands, the question arises: What was the language of our first parents? The Highlanders over that it was Gaelic, as thus:

When Eve, all fresh in beauty's charms,
Fist met fond Adam's view,
The first word that he said to her
Was Coma-raschin-dhu?

That is to say, "How do you do?" This was to prove, of course, that the language of our first parents was that of Ossian, just as James VI. Scotland, and first of England, "the wisest fool in Christendom," held the theory that it was Hebrew, and to prove his thesis marooned a new-born child with a dumb woman on an island in the Frith of Forth, in the confident expectation that the baby, when it at last began to lisp in numbers, would do so in the language of the Ten Commandments; though, it is needless to say, that it did nothing of the kind, and that all it could ever do in the way of articulation was to mumble incoherently like its mute nurse. That reminds me of another Scottish story. The story is told by a Mrs. Lindsay, a daughter of that Dr. Robertson who was for long "commissioner," or land-steward, for Queen Victoria's Balmoral estate "I have often," she says, "heard my father speak of the Queen's intense amusement on one occasion when he was present, and the Dowager Duchess of Athole told the story of the comical advertisement regarding the Dunkeld and Blairgowrie coach, which was once posted in the village of Dunkeld. The coach was named the Duchess of Athole. The inn from which it started was The Duke's Arms. The notice ran as follows:—The Duchess of Athole leaves The Duke's Arms every lawful morning at six o'clock."

ENGAGEMENTS.

The engagement lately announced between Mr. Walter Basil Graham Montgomery, only son of Sir Basil Montgomery, Bart, of Kinross, N.B., and Miss Fanny Zarifi, the only child of the late Mr. Theodore Zarifi, is an interesting one, for the latter is very rich, and the former will inherit a beautiful and historic estate. The past history of Kinross House is also interesting for the estate on which it was built by Sir William Bruce includes Loch Leven and its island with the Castle in which Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner from 1567 to 1568, when, in the month of May, with the help of George and William Douglas, the two brothers of her gaoler Sir William Douglas, she managed to escape in clothes she exchanged with the laundress, and it was during her sad time there that her abdication of the Scottish throne in favour of her infant son was wrong from her. And, as Mr. Lang says, "In the narrow chambers of the tower on the islet she could draw breath, and know herself deserted stripped of everything, insulted, and in peril of death, all for a little dear-bought love." By which he alludes to the sacrifices she made for both Darnley and Bothwell. The present house was built towards the end of the seventeenth century, and is the more interesting as it was the first country, house in Scotland to set the fashion of the manner of the free Renaissance. It seems that the little square pavilions of the forecourt, the fine, rich stone work of the Fishguard Gate, and the great stone vases set on thick piers at the ends of the walls giving opening to the view, were all adorned and enriched in 1686 by two Dutch stone-carvers, who were employed for some months at Kinross, during which time they ornamented the forecourt pavilions with medalions centred with monograms, and surrounded with a garland of fruit in high relief, and carved the handsome Fishguard Gate and the stone baskets, which are all reminiscent of the Indian Renaissance richness. There is a leaden figure of Atlas, which stands on a stone base in the garden, to which a curious story is attached. It seems it was sold with most of the furniture in Kinross House nearly a hundred years ago, and was bought by a neighbouring baker, whose intention was to melt it down for the lead. But when he examined it and found that the figure was hollow, he let it alone, till some thirty years afterwards it was discovered by the agent of the estate, and was bought back and replaced in its old position in the garden. It is a fact worth mentioning that William Adam, the father of the brothers Adam, was a Kinross man, a protege of Sir William Bruce, and he brought up his children at Blair Adam, within a few miles of Kinross House, which was therefore "their earliest source of architectural knowledge." The estate was in 1777 bought by Mr. George Graham, the great-great-grand-father of Sir Basil Montgomery. Another engagement which was only just been given out is that of Lady Lathom, the mother of young Lord Lathom (who is not yet of age), and daughter of the fifth Lord Radnor, to Major-General Lawson, who is in command of the second division at Aldershot, and was one of King Edward's aides-de-camp. Lady Lathom has been a widow for the last two or three years and has three daughters, as well as her one son, the present Lord Lathom. Almost immediately after the announcement of Lady Lathom's engagement, the new of that of her eldest daughter to Mr. Hugh Whitaker was given out, which shows that the old saw, "One marriage in a family makes many," has some truth in it. Lady Helen Bootle-Wilbraham is the eldest of Lady Lathom's three daughters. The second one Lady Barbara, came out last season, and the third, Lady Rosemary, is quite a child, whilst their only brother, the present Lord Lathom, a lad at Eton, is in his eighteenth year. Mr. Hugh Sartorius Whitaker is the youngest son of the late Mr William Ingham Whitaker, of Pylewell Park, Lymington, which now belongs to his eldest half-brother Mr. Ingham Whitaker, for his father was twice married. Mr. Hugh Whitaker's mother was Miss Sartorius, a daughter of the late Sir George Sartorius, which accounts for his second name. The Whitakers all have business interests in Sicily, where their celebrated Marsala is made, and two of Mr. Hugh Whitaker's uncles, if not three, have lived at Palermo, and are very popular there. They have beautiful houses, surrounded by vast gardens, and dispense a great deal of kindly hospitality to all their English relatives and friends and to Palermo society in general. One of the Whitakers married and Italian lady, who came of illustrations military family, and she wrote a very interesting book about Sicily and the Garibaldi Conquest with his celebrated "Thousand," of which George Trevelyan has published so excellent a work. Miss Octavia Hill the great social reformer and pioneer of women philanthropists has just passed away. Octavia Hill spent all her active enthusiastic energy in bettering the conditions of the poor, whom she loved, and made their homes and surroundings better, brighter, and happier as the result of her labours. It is pleasant to remember that Ruskin was one of the first to recognise her undoubted capabilities, and helped her in one of her first undertakings by advancing her three thousand pounds, with which she bought three dirty, neglected houses in Marylebone, and transformed them into decent and orderly dwellings for the poor, which she encouraged her tenants to keep clean and wholesome. After that first success her schemes grew, and the work she has done in slum-land will now live for ever as a tribute to her memory.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LERALS AND MIDLOTHIAN RESULT.

ill not be Intimidated by Labour Revolt.

ABOUR LEADER'S DEFIANT REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The result of the Midlothian election was aited with unusual excitement, the result ing greeted with jubilation in Unionist cles.

The Unionist newspapers regard the capture this Liberal stronghold with its Gladstonian aditions as a shattering blow to Liberalism. hey say that "Lloyd Georgism" is doomed ıd Ulster's cry has been answered. They say ie Government must go and assert that its olicy is condemned by Unionists and Labourses also.

Though the Liberals are disappointed and omment bitterly on the folly of the Laboures in presenting the seat to the Unionists, et they point out that the victory is only by small majority.

It is thought that the breach between the iberal and Labour parties has been widened s the result of the Midlothian election.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

In his speech at Dundee, Mr. Churchill efended the Insurance Act at length. The overnment, he said, were confident that they ad done their duty on behalf of the masses. hey would not heed the Tory obstructor or ocialist wrecker, who were snarling, sneering nd gibing at great enterprises which they ould never have the wit to conceive. He did ot anticipate a political crisis before 1915.

SUFFRAGETTE BY POST.

A suffragette who was turned away from ne hall went to the post office with a card inned to her breast, and asked to be posted xpress to Mr. Churchill's residence. The fficials complied, but Mr. Churchill's Secretary efused to admit her.

RALLYING THE VOTERS.

LATER.

The Liberals are making the most of the poll o Unionist out-voters in the Midlothian election, which is admitted to have been unprecedented. Electors came from London, Spain, and even Ontario, while relays of motors brought voters from Hartlepool and Inverness.

While lecturing the Labour party on its folly incontesting such a seat, the Liberals are confident that the loss of Midlothian is only temporary, and they exhort the Government immediately to amend the Franchise Bill by the incusion of a provision for an alternative vote, or second ballot, and so prevent a victory of the minority.

The Unionist papers give prominence to the statistics of Unionist gains at by-elections, and they are eloquent on the subject of the flowing tide.

That the Labour party is impenitent is evidenced by a statement of Mr. Snowden, that either crew nor Midlothian will deter the abour party from seeking increased representation

THE HOME RULE FIGHT.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee this afteroon, said "No split vote at by-elections, no ory abuse will prevent the Government, so ong as it has a majority, from passing Home ule and other Liberal measures."

The resolution to be submitted at the Ulster eetings at the end of this month will be: "We affirm the resolve of the Ulster Convention of 891. We will not have Home Rule."

AVIATION DISASTERS.

American Record Holder Killed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 12.

Paul Peck, the holder of the flight and uration aviation records in America, was killed esterday through a fall from his biplane, hile attempting a steep spiral descent.

THE OXFORD CASE.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

A verdict of accidental death was returned the inquest of the bodies of Lieutenants otchkiss and Bettington, who lost their lives the aeroplane accident near Oxford. The ry recommended the Government to hold an quiry into all aviation disasters.

SALONIKA OUTRAGE.

How a Bulgarian Smuggled the Bomb.

SALONIKA, SEPT. 12.

The victims of the bomb explosion at Doiren ere mostly Moslems. The authorities were uccessful in preserving order. A Bulgarian ad smuggled the bomb in a sack of flour and laced it in the square.

THE COLDEST DAY.

Experiences of Troops on Manœuvres.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Yesterday was the coldest day in the year, nd great damage was done on the East Coast by gales and floods.

The troops at the manœuvres were tested most severely by the cold and rain, bivouacing for two nights without fires. Yet the health and spirits of the men are remarkable. A column of thirty thousand marched twenty miles yesterday on a single road, including the narrow streets of Thetford. The discipline was perfect.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister, will visit the King at Balmoral at the close of the manœuvres, when Sir Edward Grey will be in attendance.

CHINESE DEVELOPMENT.

Details of the London Loan Scheme.

BIG RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, SEPT. 11.

The ten million sterling loan agreement arranged in London between the Chinese Minister and a London house is independent of the British, French, German and American group. It includes the establishment of a commercial bank with a capital of two millions sterling, of which one million will be provided from the loan. The bank will have its head office in London and a mixed board, half of the members of which will be Chinese. A noted English financier will be chairman. There will be a similar sub-board in Peking. The Chinese contend that this arrangement will satisfy the requirements of the investing public of all nationalities.

The Government has authorised Sun Yat-Sen to establish a Chinese railway corporation to build 70,000 miles of national railways from foreign loans to be used in the frontier provinces, where Chinese control is essential. Throughout China proper concessions will be granted to Chino-Foreign companies for certain periods, after which the lines will revert to China. The Government is also considering the opening of the whole of China proper to foreign enterprise and residence, stipulating that foreigners resident in the country shall be amenable to Chinese law administered by special courts, thus opening the widest field for foreign capital.

One of the principals in the Chinese loan contracted in London, interviewed by Reuter to-day, said with reference to the suggested bank scheme "although it is obvious to those acquainted with Chinese financial conditions, that some such institution will probably come into being sooner or later, no scheme for such a bank formed part of the loan negotiations or figured in the agreement."

The ambitious railway projects entertained by Sun-Yat-Sen, he said, were in no way the outcome of the loan negotiations in London, or connected with them. Plans of such magnitude could scarcely be entertained by any business group at the present moment.

THE WAR.

Stirring Experience of an Italian Aviator.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Italian Captain Moizo, while flying from Zuara to Tripoli, fell among Arabs and was captured. Neither the aviator nor the machine was injured, and both were taken to the Turkish headquarters.

MOROCCO.

Colonel Mangin's Position at Marrakesh.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Colonel Mangin's position at Marrakesh is in nowise secure. His main body has not entered the city, but is encamped on a neighbouring hill, for fear of arousing fanaticism of the sixty-thousand inhabitants who, although they were glad to be rid of El Hiba, do not welcome the French. It is not certain whether Col. Mangin will hold his position or retire, though reinforcements have been despatched from Rabat.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Despite the bitter inclemency of the weather, with cold, rain and biting wind, the Kaiser is daily following the manœuvres on horseback, proving his absolute recovery from his recent illness.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 12.

The House of Representatives has passed the second reading of the Navigation Bill, which has already been passed by the Senate, making compulsory boat drill, and provision of wireless installation and sufficient boats to carry all passengers.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The New South Wales Rugby League have asked an English team to visit themin 1913.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The match between the Australians and the South of England at Hastings was drawn, while that between the South Africans and Lord Londesborough's XI at Scarborough was abandoned owing to rain.

MISS PANKHURST.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Suffragette Executive announces that Miss Christabel Pankhurst is in Paris, and points out that she cannot be extradited as her offence is political.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Reuter learns that there is no intention of compensating firms for their losses resulting from the new regulations regarding the Muscat arms traffic. The Sultan has been assured of the full support of the British Government in the attitude he is adopting.

SIX SEAMEN CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 12.

An English boatswain and five English able seamen of the s. s. "Seistan", which has just arrived here from London, have been sentenced to hard labour, the boatswain to six months and the others to two months on a charge of entering one of the hatches during the voyage and broaching several packages, the cargo of which was afterwards found in their possession.

AN INTERMINABLE CASE.

Proceedings Quashed at Calcutta.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Mukerjee delivered judgment in what is known as the Bhagalpur bad livelihood case. This is a reference made to his lordship in a rule issued on behalf of Mr. Rajendra Narain Singh, a Zemindar of Bhagalpur, calling on the District Magistrate of Bhagalpur to show cause why the proceedings under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, should not be quashed. The rule was heard by Justices Carnduff and Imam, who differed, Mr. Justice Carnduff being of opinion that the rule should be discharged, while Mr. Justice Imam held that the proceedings should be dropped. It will be remembered that the petitioner urged that the proceedings were not *bona-fide*, that they were once drawn up against him in 1908 and dropped, and that they were revived because the petitioner refused to appoint a European manager to his estate as suggested by the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee, in delivering a lengthy judgment, dealt elaborately with the police report and the letters filed by the petitioner to prove that the proceedings were not *bona-fide*. In conclusion his lordship observed: "The conclusion appears to me to be irresistible that this Court would fail in its duty, if it did not forthwith arrest the further progress of these extraordinary proceedings, which veritably threaten to be of interminable length."

The rule is accordingly made absolute and the proceedings quashed in their entirety.

Mr. Justice Mukerjee also made comments regarding the allegations made by the accused Zemindar Rajendra Narain Singh, against the District Magistrate, Mr. Lyall.

His lordship said: "The petitioner contends that the proceedings are not *bona fide* and instituted for attainment of an ulterior object, namely, the appointment of a European manager to his estate. I desire to repudiate emphatically the theory that the production of a police report is in every case a complete answer to allegation that the proceedings are not *bona fide*. In connection with the appointment of Mr. Brae as manager it was suggested on behalf of the petitioner that Mr. Lyall allowed the proceedings to be dropped, because he was anxious that Mr. Brae should be appointed manager. In my opinion there is no foundation for this imputation. There is no material on the record to show that Mr. Lyall was in any way interested in Mr. Brae or was anxious to secure a suitable berth for that gentleman. The matter admits of an obviously reasonable interpretation. The District Magistrate believed, rightly or wrongly, that the petitioner harassed his tenantry and he thought that the interposition of a strong European manager alone could afford adequate protection to the latter. There is not the remotest ground to doubt that the District Magistrate acted honestly and with the best of motives.

In conclusion his lordship held that the mere fact that the proceedings were dropped against the petitioner in 1908 after the appointment of a European manager hopelessly discredited the case for the Crown.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

The Assassin's Gruesome Speculations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

With respect to the double murder and suicide tragedy in Calcutta, it now appears probable that the assassin, George Gasper, had developed homicidal mania. Enquiries made by the police among George Gasper's fellow workers at the Government Dockyard went to shew that Gasper was a constant reader of the *Illustrated Police News* and other papers, containing sensational accounts of European crimes. He lately discussed with some degree of warmth the quickest time in which several people could be killed with a revolver.

He also, it is said, was in the habit of drawing rough charts on paper shewing the various positions that could be utilized for killing people by rapid firing. He was recently heard to state that he would like to organise a social entertainment in a house, when he would shut all the doors of exit barring one and then take up an advantageous position whence he would open fire so as to see how many people could be killed and how many effect their escape. He added that if he ever did organise such an entertainment he would kill himself before the police could catch him.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

It is stated that as a result of report of the expert committee on the tenders and designs for the new Howrah Bridge fresh tenders will be called for. The Committee have recommended that the bridge should have three main girders, one at each end, one at the centre, which will have the effect of dividing the roadway across the bridge into two 30 feet roads separated by a central girder instead of one 60 feet road. The design of a German firm, originally recommended by the committee could not be made to meet the new suggestions.

TIDES IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

The highest tide of the year in the river Ganges was registered this afternoon. The flood tide came at eleven with a heavy rush of water and by two o'clock the water rose to twenty-three feet, or just a few inches above the highest water level. The Port Commissioner's jetties, and portions of the strand road, were under water and special precautions were taken for the protection of steamers and boats. No casualty has yet been reported.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

In the share market to-day coal shares though quiet and steady were somewhat irregular, while jute shares ruled firm with an upward tendency, and tea shares were also inquired for. Quotations, however, showed practically no change on yesterday.

At the meeting this morning the Directors of the Bank of Bengal increased the bank rate from 3 to 4 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

Return of Advance Guard of the Chinese Army.

NEARING INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, SEPT. 12.

The advance guard of the Chinese Army returning from Tibet via India, consisting of General and staff, will halt at Peshok on the 19th instant and is expected to arrive at Kalimpong on the 20th. A detachment of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, detailed for escort duty, is awaiting their arrival at Ghoon.

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The Chinese troops are coming through from Lhassa a number of batches, first of which has arrived at the British frontier. The camp followers accompanying the Chinese troops from Lhassa are largely Tibetan wives and half-bred children. The Scotch missionaries at Kalimpong are endeavouring to place some of them on Darjeeling tea gardens.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Address from the Poona Municipality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

At yesterday's general meeting the Poona Municipality resolved to give a farewell address to Sir George Clarke on the eve of his departure for England. Five hundred rupees were voted for the purpose, and a sub-committee, consisting of Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee as President, and Messrs. Apte and Kelkar as members, was appointed to draw up the address.

NEW CALCUTTA HANDICAPPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS. SEPT. 12.

The *Madras Mail's* London correspondent writes under date 23rd August:—

Mr. Arthur Fawcett, the new handicapper of the Calcutta Turf Club, embarked to-day at Marseilles on board the "China" for the East. He was the latest addition to the seven or eight handicappers, who work under the Jockey Club.

Chatting with a Press representative before departure, Mr. Fawcett said:—"I am going on my landing direct to Poona, where I am staying during the whole of the race meetings with Mr. Roberts, who is the official handicapper at Bombay. There I shall learn a good deal about the form of various horses, which I shall meet again in Calcutta. My plans in India are uncertain. I gather I shall have to handicap horses both at Lucknow and at Meerut, though I am not sure regarding the latter place while of course I shall remain in Calcutta for the big race meeting. My engagement is only for one year, so I cannot say what may happen afterwards, But I shall have no particular wish to return at once to this country provided I can stay on. It has been suggested to me that, if I had the opportunity, it might repay trouble if in the off racing season if I slipped across to Australia, and there saw some of their racing. Any way I fear the first year will be an exceptionally busy time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The tour programme of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been issued. His Excellency will leave Simla on October 12th and his dates thereafter will be Quetta, 14th to 16th; Lahore, 22nd to 24; Gwalior, 29th to 31st; Mhow, 3rd to 6th November; Nasirabad, 8th to 10th; Ajmer, 10th to 12th; Alwar, 12th to 15th, arrive at Delhi at 2-30 p. m. the same day. The arrivals at Quetta, Lahore, Nasirabad and Delhi will be public. His Excellency will be accompanied by Brigadier-General Peyton and Lieut. R. Stephens, A.-D.-C., Lieut. Henderson A.-D.-C., will join His Excellency at Delhi.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.

The 10th Lecture (American Civil War 15th November to 15th December 1862) will be delivered by Captain H. M. Butler, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near the Brigade Staff Office, on Monday the 16th September, commencing at 6-0 p.m. Mufti may be worn.

Privilege leave is granted to Captain H. C. Sinnot, first Bn Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for one month from 13th September or date of departure.

STATION ORDERS.

(By Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan).

It is notified for the information of all concerned, that individuals who have been allotted passages for dogs in R. I. M. vessels must provide their own dog kennels.

R. I. M. S. Dufferin for Karachi:—All details for embarkation in the R. I. M. S. Dufferin will parade at the Sassoon Dock at 7-30 a. m. on the 14th September

NORTHERN ARMY arrivals.—Major A. F. Fletcher, 17th (Duke of Cambridges Own) Lancers, Captain W. E. C. Lunn, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut. T. R. Aldworth, 2nd Bn., Royal Berkshire Regt, Lieut. J. H. Nunn, Royal Horse Artillery, Captain L. Cook, Indian Medical Service.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. J. R. Wynter, 52nd Sikhs (F. F.), Major E. M. J Burn, Royal Engineers, per S. S. "Arabia," Captain A. C. Munro, Indian Medical Service.

SOUTHERN ARMY Arrivals.—Captain S. B. Pope, 58 h Vaughans Rifles, Major A. B. Stone, 2nd Bn., Cheshire Regiment Captain R. C. Fergusson-Pollok, 32nd Lancers, 2nd Lieut. G. G. Moule, 14th (Kings) Hussars, Captain J. Howell, Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain S. S. Hayne, Supt. of Physical Training, Lieut C. J. I'Anson 2nd Bn, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieut. T. C. Newton, Royal Horse Artillery, Captain A. J. M. Binny, Staff.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. C. E. A. Floyd, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, Major C. E. A. Jourdain, D.S.O., 2nd Bn., Loyal North Lancashire Regt., Lieut T. H. Beckley, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain H. R. B. Gibson, I.M.S., was in Medical Charge of Native details, Bombay, from 5th July in addition to his other duties.

Reference Station Order No. 8 current, Captain C. M. Rigby, R. A. M. C., is the Medical Officer and Captain F. A. McCammon, R. A. M. C., next for duty.

Reference Station Order No. 9 current, the following corrections are made:—For Wesleyans and Presbyterians 8-30 a. m., Read Wesleyans, Presbyterians and Methodists 8-30 a. m.; For Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists 9 a. m.; Read Baptists and Congregationalists 9 a. m.

Insurance Act.—National Health Insurance Stamps will shortly be obtainable at Treasuries in the same way as Service Stamps. Stamps should not, however, be demanded until the fact that they are obtainable has been notified in India Army Orders. Any alterations to the statements rendered to Brigade Offices regarding the number of men to be insured under the Act should be submitted through Brigades so as to reach this Office not later than 15th October. It has been decided that the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1911, do not apply to Assistant Surgeons.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

In Narsinghpur, the cotton crop has been damaged a good deal by excessive rain.

Agricultural operations are in full swing in the Central Provinces. The condition of standing crop is generally good.

The Government of India are prepared to consider proposals for the establishment of a wood distillation factory in India by private enterprise.

Sir David Barbour holds that no obstacle should be placed in the way of a free circulation of gold in India, but he would prefer a gold coin of the value of ten rupees for India.

It is believed that the date of the Governor of Bengal's return to Calcutta will be November 3rd, or a neighbouring date. He reached Kalka on Sunday night.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces arrived at Jubbulpore yesterday and will remain there till the 15th instant when he will resume his tour of Katni, Damoh, Saugor, Boria, Hosangabad, arriving at Pachmarhi on the 23rd.

Major Sir James Du Boulay will command the Simla Volunteers at their annual inspection on the 20th inst., vice Colonel Henry, who is taking a few weeks short holiday in the interior under the doctor's orders.

Rs. 20,000 the minimum required, has now been collected for the construction of homes for waifs and strays of European descent, on the lines of the Kalimpong Homes, in the Madras Presidency. The Committee are about to ask Government to make over the site on the Pulney Hills, which was conditionally promised for the first home. The institutions will be collectively known as the St George's Homes.

A message from Delhi states that no serious damage was done by the storm of rain and wind on the 7th-8th September. A few katcha walles in the area of the temporary buildings suffered and some earthwork in the nullahs was washed away. The rainfall was singularly unequal. The official rain gauge at the Civil Hospital recorded nearly seven inches, but a mile or so away at the temporary work only four and a half inches fell. At Nairana, in the neighbourhood of which the new Cantonment will be laid out, the fall was estimated at nine inches, and a considerable area was flooded.

Dacoities appear to be increasing in the Punjab, and the Lieutenant-Governor makes special reference to this form of crime in reviewing the report of the Punjab Police for 1911. In one particular the operations of one Fazldad and his gang are noticed and the Resolution says: The circumstances attending the commission of the more attrocious crimes show a contempt for law and order which has seldom been surpassed in a civilized country." And when one of the gang was captured and executed, the Resolution says "he was accorded a public funeral, the offices of which were performed by the influential and revered Pir of Gobra."

Soldiers bitterly complain of the desolute conditions of life in Aden. Strong men are driven to drink by the experience, and it is really time the Government did something to make things more cheerful. The hill sanatorium at Dthala is only within sixty miles of Aden, and a light railway could give quick and easy access to the harbour. This has been more than once proposed by the Government of Bombay, and recommended by the Government of India, but vetoed by the India Office for reasons which, says "Truth," are too childish to bear publication. This is another instance of India Office stupidity.

Inspector F. Malins of the Ekbalpore Thana, Calcutta, the other day arrested young Scotchman named Robert Gilmour at his residence at 40, Ekbalpore Road. The accused, it appears, had been on friendly terms with a chauffeur employed by Mr. Paul of 18, Park Street. It is reported that he went to the house of Mr. Paul on the 6th instant to see the chauffeur and left with the latter on a visit to the house of a friend. Before they got to the place, the accused, it is alleged, intimated his attention of returning home on which the two parted. On Saturday, a massive elephant tusk measuring nearly five feet, and valued about Rs, 350, was missed from Mr. Paul's house. The police were informed and the house of Gilmour being searched, the missing tusk was found in his room. The police took possession of this and arrested Gilmour. This tusk was presented to Sir Charles Paul, father of the present owner, by the Nawab of Dacca some years ago and has been the family property ever since will be sent up for trial in due course.

The London correspondent of the "Liverpool Daily Post" says that Lord Crewe has decided not to make any change whatever in the personnel of the P. S. Commission. The correspondent adds:—"Each member of that body was carefully chosen on account of his special qualifications for the work to be undertaken, and Lord Crewe and the Indian Government are in full accord over the matter, and are convinced that the Commission will prosecute its enquiries and weigh the evidence taken in a manner that will ensure full weight being attached to its recommendations. The attacks on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald find no sympathisers among the great body of Civil Servants in India, who are aware that he possesses first-hand knowledge of many of the problems awaiting solution and substantial qualifications for the task he has undertaken. Prominent Indian officials in London at present are satisfied that the Commission is a powerful and thoroughly representative body and that its report will furnish valuable material for the guidance of the Secretary of State and the Indian Government in introducing whatever reforms may be necessary."

A very anomalous state of affairs, in connection with emigration to Australia of British soldiers whose time expires while they are in India, has been brought to light by the Royal Army Temperance Association, Simla, who are addressing the Australian Colonies on the subject. As ascertained by the Army Temperance Association, these Colonies have three plans of helping the emigrant from England,—the assisted passage, which is reduced by £6 per head for almost everyone: the nominated passage, a similar reduction for those nominated by parents or relatives in the Colonies; and the Contract passage, which is free for men contracted for by employers in the Colonies. None of these is available for the soldier in India; in fact, if a Reservist wants to join his parents or brothers who have settled in Australia, he is promptly packed off 6,000 miles away from them before he can get permission to join them. Several such cases are at present in India, the men in question belonging to a much better class than the average emigrant from London or Liverpool, besides having money saved or due to them. And yet, with all this, the Colonial Governments do not appear anxious to give these men even what they will give them at much greater cost to themselves later on from England.

The Inspector-General's quarterly review of serious crimes in Bihar and Orissa, for the quarter ending June 30th, shows that in murder cases a slight decrease is noticeable, the figures having fallen to 36, from 38 and 42 in the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of 1911, respectively. The variations are most marked in Purneah and Manbhum, Purneah showing a decrease of 5 cases over the previous quarter and Manbhum an increase of 5 cases over both the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of last year. Of the 8 Manbhum cases 3 were for gain, in 2 cases the motive was revenge, in one jealousy, and in another to get rid of a "witch." Cases of murder for gain need watching in case the infection spreads. The figures for dacoity show a considerable increase, being 35 against 20 in the previous quarter and 17 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Ranchi, Manbhum, and Monghyr are responsible for increases of 5, 2, and 4 each over the previous quarter, and 10, 3, and 4, over the second quarter of 1911, respectively. The Ranchi cases are the work of the Eranga Kols and Sawyers, whose operations have since received careful attention, with so far satisfactory results. Six of the 12 cases were traced to Sawyers of Bamra State, large numbers of whom were imported for work on the Railway construction. Special investigating centres have been opened in the affected areas. One case was the work of Eranga Kola. Four went undetected. The five Manbhum cases were professional, three being attributed to colliery coolies, with the help of local men.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Presidency Collapse against the Moslems.

A DAY OF SLOW PLAY.

When stumps were drawn yesterday in the second match, in the quadrangular series, between the Presidency and the Mohamedans, nineteen wickets had fallen for 232 runs in 5 hours 10 minutes' play and the Indian team were thirty runs to the good with a wicket in hand. The wicket was slow and treacherous and the bowling and fielding on both sides pretty keen, but few of the spectators who witnessed the play yesterday were content with that as an explanation.

With the exception of the stand made by Stileman and Wilson for the last wicket, the Presidency batting was of the poorest description. Greig (31) and Haughton (14) played with their usual confidence, but of the others the least said the better. Watts was dismissed by the third ball in the match, and at one time it appeared doubtful whether the Europeans would reach a total of eighty runs. That they eventually did so was due entirely to the vigorous and pluckly play of Wilson, the Poona bowler, who, it may be remembered, helped to save the follow-on in the game between Major Greig's XI and the Hindus at Poona a fortnight ago; and it is further remarkable that owing to the bowling of the same man what looked like a good score by the Mahomedans afterwards was nipped in the making.

The Mahomedans did not begin particularly well—they lost a wicket for 15 and two for 25. But they sent up 83 for the third when Wilson went on and found his patch, and dismissed three good men at a cost of eight runs only His final analysis read 5 for 27 and if the Presidency win—which is by no means certain—Wilson will have played a big part in the victory. Strangely enough, the Mahomedan bowler, Saleh Mahomed, came out with a similar average, but he had bowled throughout the innings, whereas Wilson was a change.

Coming to the Moslem batting—all round it was brighter than that of their opponents. Yusuff Beg, the Poona man, made some splendid strokes, but it was Sale Mahomed who raised the shouting, his clean hits out of the ground being quite the best thing of the day. Salamuddin, the All India bowler, did not come off as such, but he played excellent cricket in scoring 26 and with Yusuff Beg made the greatest stand in the match.

Play was left last evening in an interesting position. When all is said and done the Mahomedan lead is not very substantial; but the wicket is treacherous and as the game promises only low scoring a lead of thirty runs is useful. Play will be resumed at 11-30 this morning.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

The fellowing are details of the play:—

The Presidency won the toss and elected to bat, the Mahomedan team taking the field at 11-35. Greig and Watts were the first Presidency batsmen, Sale Mahomed (Peshawar) bowling to the latter from the north end. The third ball Watts received sealed his fate—clean bowled. Cheetham was next in and Salamuddin (Aligarh and All India) bowled to Greig from the other end. Greig opened the scoring account after the innings had been fifteen minutes in progress—with a nicely turned three to leg off the Aligarh man. Two balls later Cheetham ought to have been caught off the same bowler, but before the over was concluded he got him away to the leg boundary. Greig now faced Sale Mahomed and got a 2, and Cheetham in Salamuddin's next over sent the first runs to the telegraph hitting a boundary which he followed up with a single. At 12 o'clock the Presidency had obtained 15 runs after 25 minutes of play, and before this total had been passed Cheetham was given another life at square leg by S. A. Aziz off Salamuddin. Next ball Greig sent up the twenty by a fine late cut to the boundary off the same bowler, and scoring another single got the bowling at the other end. He added two more single and then Salamuddin accounted for Cheetham clean bowling him. The batsman had made ten, and the score stood 23 for two wickets.

Travers joined Greig and had the fielding been intelligent would have been run out immediately. In his next over from the All India bowler Greig sent 30 to the telegraph with a neatly placed 4 through the slips, each man also getting a single in the same over; but off the first ball of Saleh Mahomed's next over, with the score at 32 only, Travers was out, caught easily by Tamboowala in the slips. Haughton succeeded to the vacancy and opened his account with a single from the first ball he received, and in the next over hit Salamuddin to the leg boundary. Tamboowala then gave the new batsman a life—it was not an easy chance—and 40 went up in the next over from a single by Haughton.

At 41 S. A. Aziz (Delhi) relieved Salamuddin. Runs continued to come very slowly, so cautiously did the pair bat, and when the innings had lasted exactly an hour only 49 runs had been scored. Play was as slow as anything seen this year, and it was not until five minutes later that Haughton sent the half century up with a single from Aziz. Two runs later Greig survived a very belated appeal for leg before to Aziz, and really after he had hit the ball; but then, before any addition had been made to the total Haughton was completely beaten by Aziz. He had scored 14.

GREIG'S BAD LUCK.

Yates partnered Greig, who by that time had made 25, and hit the first delivery he received from Aziz to the leg boundary, and in the same bowler's next over "snicked" another four causing 60 to be signalled, but very soon another disaster befell the Presidency in the loss of his wicket Yates being run out in an attempt at a very short run. Sprott came in at 65 (for five wickets). Seventy went up in the next over from Aziz, but then, unfortunately, Greig was hit in the thigh, by a rising ball from Aziz, and was lamed; and very shortly afterwards he was held by Tamboovala off Saleh Mahomed. His score was 31 (out of 72), and with his departure it looked as if the Presidency would have some difficulty in reaching a hundred. Greig had been batting for an hour and three-quarters.

Captain Cooper was the next batsman, but he soon lost his captain who was held at the wicket by Peer Mahomed off Aziz—Seven wickets for 75. Stileman succeeded Sprott, but with the score at 75 Cooper was caught, after an uncomfortable ten minutes at the wicket, by Tamboovala off Aziz. Halliley followed but only survived one ball being caught by Nazir Hossein off Saleh Mahomed.

Wilson, the Poona bowler, was the Presidency's last hope, and he promptly hit Aziz for two and again for a single, and Stileman hitting the fifth ball of the over smartly to the leg boundary sent 80 to the telegraph. M. Saleh Mahamed's next over Wilson hit him twice to the boundary and 90 was signalled. Wilson got another 2 and Salamuddin was brought on in place of Aziz—to finish the innings; but Stileman got him for a single, bringing Wilson to face the bowling, and the hundred immediately went to the board, Wilson cutting the All India man finely to the boundary. A single by Stileman off Saleh Mahomed gave Wilson another chance, but he was bowled off his pads without adding to the score. He had made 17 when runs were most wanted, his partnership with Stileman producing 25. The innings closed for 101 runs, at five minutes to two.

THE MAHOMEDANS' REPLY.

At five minutes to three Halliley bowled from the lower end to Abdul Aziz, who, with C. M. Ali, opened the Mahomedan innings. The batsmen opened vigorously, runs coming throughout the over, Aziz finishing up with a boundary. Haughton shared the bowling with Halliley taking the north end. Ten was quickly on the board. In Haughton's second over Abdul Aziz cut him splendidly for four, but next ball was caught and bowled—one wicket for 15 runs. Yusuf Beg joined Ali and shortly afterwards he sent 20 to the board, play having then been in progress for twenty minutes and in Halliley's next over Watts allowed one from the same batsman to get through to the boundary. There was soon another change, however, for Halliley bes Ali with the fifth ball of the over—25 for two wickets.

Salamuddin then went in and after Yusuf Beg had got a single from Haughton—a pretty stroke through the slips—four byes sent 30 to the board. In Haughton's next over Sprott allowed another ball to pass him to the boundary and a wide from Haughton saw "Mr. Extras" score eight runs in two overs. Yusuff then sent 40 to the telegraph with a clean drive in Halliley's next over.

At 41 Wilson displaced Haughton, but the next contribution to the score came from four byes, and then a three by Salamuddin, and a single by Yusuff, both off Halliley, saw 50 on the board after forty minutes' play. Salamuddin in the next over he got from Halliley hit another nice boundary to the off. In the next over Yusuff Beg cut a particularly hot one from Wilson into Halliley's hands—too hot to be held. At 57 Cooper went on vice Halliley, but the third ball he delivered, Yusuff, who was batting soundly, cut to the boundary and he also got a 2 off the fifth ball. Runs then came more slowly the batsmen changing their methods and playing with great caution. Twenty minutes were required before the change to 70 could be signalled, Salamuddin having hit Cooper for four.

Halliley came back at this point in place of Cooper, and Greig relieved Wilson at the north end. We then had another spell of slow play, but Yusuff Beg broke into it when he hit Halliley to the on and off boundaries in the same over putting 80 on the telegraph. When the adjournment was made for tea the Moslems had reached the total of 82 for two wickets, Yussuff Beg having mode 35 and Salamuddin 18, both not out. It seemed probable then that the Presidency total would be reached with eight wickets in hand.

After tea Wilson took on the bowling from Halliley and in his second over upset the long partnership, getting Yusuff Beg finely held by Haughton in the slips at 83, before he had added to his score which included five 4's. The partnership had produced 58 runs. Sheikh Mahomed was next in and opened his account with a two by a queer stroke to leg, but he was not long before Wilson had him smartly caught and bowled—four wickets for 88. Nazir Hossein was next in, and Salamuddin at once increased the score to 90 with a single off Greig, and the new man raised a cheer for driving the same bowler hard to the off boundary. Salamuddin again faced Wilson, cutting the second ball of the over for two, but from the third he was held by Greig in the slips off Wilson—five wickets for 96. The out-going batsman had made 26 in 80 minutes. S. A. Aziz filled the gap, but he was disposed of in the same over skying a ball which Sprott caught—six wickets for 98. It was a rot indeed which Wilson had started. Three wickets had fallen for 83, and the next three, all captured by Wilson for eight runs, had produced only 15 runs.

Saleh Mahomed joined Nazir Hossein, and began weakly. At the same score Haughton relieved Greig, and in his first over Nazir Hossein sent the hundred up, and a ball later Sale Mahomed drove the same bowler to the off boundary, and the Presidency score was passed with four wickets in hand. At 105 the Mahomedans had another stroke of ill-luck in losing Nazier Hossein who was run out, and it did not appear likely that much time would be needed to end the innings. Tumboovala was next in and managed to get a two off Wilson, and a single by Sale Mahomed at the other end sent 110 to the telegraph. Shortly after this Sale Mahomed was loudly applauded for hitting Wilson clean over the tents at the southern end of the ground, raising the telegraph to 120, but the next ball Wilson got him caught by Halliley—eight wickets for 122.

Nansey, the captain, joined Tamboovala and Halliley relieved Haughton at the north end. Runs now came very slowly, both Halliley and Wilson appearing to have the batsman in difficulties. Densey was all but out to Halliley's bowling but Tumboovala got a fluky boundary from Wilson. Just when it looked like the pair playing out time, however, Nensey was smartly held by Watts at mid-on off Halliley, the score being then 129. Peer Mahomed was the last to come in and at once caused 130 to be signalled hitting Halliley for two.

Stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock, the score then being 131 for nine wickets.

Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

Major J G Greig c Tamboovala b Saleh Mahd	31
J H Watts b Saleh Mahomed	0
H Cheetham b Salamuddin	10
A V H Travers c Tumboowala b Seleh Mahd	2
Capt E G J Haughton b S A Aziz ...	14
Capt Yates run out	9
F L Sprott (Cap) c P Mahd b S A Aziz.	4
Capt Cooper c Tumboovala b S A Aziz ..	1
F F Stileman not out	11
W S Halliley c Nazir Hossein b Saleh Mahd	0
C Wilson b Saleh Mahomed	17
Extras...	2
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	Wkts.
Saleh Mahomed ...	22	8	27	5
Salamuddin	9	1	41	1
Aziz	12	2	31	3

MAHOMEDANS.

Abdul Aziz, (Bombay) c and b Haughton..	10
C. M. Ali, (Bombay), b Halliley	4
Yusuf Beg, (Poona), c Haughton, b Wilson	35
Salamuddin (Aligarh), c Greig, b Wilson...	26
Sheik Mahomed, (Bombay), c & b Wilson	2
Nazir Hossein, (Delhi), run out	6
S. A. Aziz, (Delhi), c Sprott, b Wilson ...	2
Sale Mahomed, (Punjab), c Halliley, b Wilson	19
Tamboovala, (Bombay), not out ...	8
D. Nansey, (Bombay), c Watts b Halliley	2
Peer Mahomed, (Bombay), not out ...	2
Extras	15
Total ...	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Halliley	16	4	43	2
Haughton	0	1	25	1
Wilson	19	6	27	5
Cooper	4	1	11	0
Greig	6	2	10	0

Haughton bowled one wide.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

Bombay Rifles Team Going Strong.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, SEPT. 12.

Rain fell last night to the extent of about two inches. The afternoon was given up to rapid-firing competitions, and shooting at 600 yds. The wind was very difficult, varying from the left front to the right front and being of some force. It was cloudy but no rain fell all day, although it could frequently be seen coming down at various places all round.

To-morrow the competitions start, in which the scores will count for the grand aggregate and championship trophy. The present favourites are the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway team, who have so far been going very strong. The G. I. P. are said to have abjured nap at nights, and to be following their less experienced rivals by going to bed by ten. There have been many complaints against the ammunition and many blow backs which, in some cases, have singed the competitors' eyebrows, or burnt the skin on their hands. Luckily nothing serious has happened.

After last night's experiences the camp are taking precautions and slacking off tent ropes and digging trenches, more especially as we have constant reminders in the way of distant thunder.

The rain last night has made the firing points very soft and has done considerable damage in some cases.

Sweep stakes on Tuesday resulted as follows:—

300 yards.

Vol Clarke (B V R.) 35; Corpl Judd (G.I.P.) 34; Sergt. Furnell (B. V. R.) 34; Lieut.-Col. Ward (N. V. R.) 34; Col.-Sergt. Godley (B. V. R.) 33.

700 yards.

Q. M. S. Morhouse (C. and M. R.) 32; Vol. Clarke (B.V R.) 32; Vol. [illegible] (C. and M. R.) 31; Sergt. McDougall ([illegible] B. B. and C. I) 31; Vol. Dunkerley (B. V R.) 31; L. C. McCord, (2nd B. B. and C. I) 31

300 yards.

Q. M. S. Morhouse (C. and M. R.) 35; U. L. I. Dolson (S. I. R.) 34; L. C. Rogers (61 S. T. Pion ers). 34; Vol. Lattey (B.V. R.) 33; Lance Sergt. Cockwell

33; M. S. Soundy (B. V. R.) 33 ; Sergt. Major Wale (B. V. R.) 32.

600 Yards.

Sergt. Searle (R. V.) 34; Sergt. Collins (K.G.F.V.) 34 ; Vol. Coates (B.B. and C. I.) 33 ; Sergt. Stafford (B. R. V.) 33.

1,000 Yards.

Cpl. Paul (K. G. F. V.) 34 ; Col. Sergt. Brooks (Camerons) 33 ; Q.M.S. Soundy (B. V. R.) 33 ; Sergt Stafford (B.R.V.) 33 ; Vol. Clarke (B. V. R.) 32 ; Vol Dunkerley (B.V.R.) 32.

Hebbal Stakes.

Mounted competition for teams of officers. 108th Infantry 35; Q.O. Cameron Highlanders, 21. Rapid Firing Competition.—Sergt. Major Wale (B. V. R.) 43 ; Cpl. Kushton (K. G. F. V.) 41 ; Col. Sergt. Gidney, (B. V. R.) 41.

Vol. Good (B. N. R. V.) 39; L-Corpl Collyer (B. V. R.) 38 ; Vol. Lattey (B. V. R.) 37 ; U. L. I. Harris (B. V. R.) 36.

Match 70 (1,000 yards)—A. L. D. Jhanda Singh (20th Deccan Horse) 33 ; Jamdr. Muttuvelu (64 Pioneers) 32 ; L.-H. Zyualabdin (73 C. I.) 32.

LATER.

There was slight rain again last night. The morning was cloudy with a moderate breeze, varying from front to right. Shooting went on at two and three hundred yards, that at two hundred being good, but at three hundred the results were poor. The weather has now cleared up and the sun is shining.

A DENIAL.

The statement in the "Bombay Gazette" that two rifles had been stolen from the camp is officially denied. The 101st Grenadiers in Bangalore reported the loss of two Lee Metfords a fortnight ago which were soon after found concealed in a bush in Cubbon Park near the 101st's parade ground, obviously the result of a practical joke, rather than the effort of rifle thieves.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 12.

The weather was distinctly warmer this morning when the fourth day of the Nasik golf week was commenced. The competitions are now mostly by match play for the Challenge Shield and the Captain's Cup and four matches in each competition were decided and some very good golf was witnessed. Gittins was expected to have a fairly easy win over Coombs and after the first seven holes when Gittins was six up, it looked as if the match was over. Coombs however played up wonderfully after this, and doggedly stuck to his opponent. He had a piece of good luck at the eighth hole where his approach shot again into the hole. He also won the ninth and from then onward played an up-hill game with a considerable amount of success. Gittins went off his game for a time and Coomb managed to get on level terms with him at Port Arthur. Both players were feeling the strain and a series of missed putts caused the match to be still all square at the seventeenth hole. Coombs should have won on the last green as he had a foot and a half putt for the match, but this he missed and lost his opportunity to win. On playing another nine holes Gittins took the lead at the twentieth hole and eventually won a hard fought match on the tweath-sixth green.

Abbott contrary to expectations succeeded in defeating Godfrey. They were very level up to the eighth hole and Godfrey should have gone ahead at the ninth, but he laid himself a stymie, and a half resulted. After this, Abbott went ahead being two up at the fourteenth. Godfrey got back and hold at Port Arthur but could not get on level terms with his opponent who was on the seventeenth green.

Adair had very little difficulty in winning his match against Busch, although Busch kept him going up to the ninth hole. After this Adair went ahead and won by five up and four to play.

Smith won his match against Marshall Reid by four up and two to play. Neither was playing particularly well.

Four matches were also brought to a decision in the second round of the Captain's Cup. Hartigan and Mackay had a level game which was won by the former on the last green. Lynch-Blosse succeded in defeating Harrison fairly easily by five up and three to play, while Jacob who is considered to be the most likely player to get into the final defeated Fitzherbert by three and two. Scott who had for the two previous years got into the final for this cup met his match in Kidd, These two had a tremendous tussle which was carried on until they got to the twenty-eighth green. They were all square at the end of the first eighteen holes and under the rules had to play another nine holes when they were still all square. They decided to play one more hole when Kidd won.

The ladies were engaged in handicap foursomes. Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Luck had a hard fought match with Mrs. Marshall Reid and Mrs. Kidd and were all square after the first round. On playing a second nine holes the former pair won 2 up. Mrs. Lowson and Mrs. Holmes just managed to win by one hole from Mrs. Montgomery and Miss Heaton. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Mould defeated Mrs. Norman and Miss Underhill by two up and one, and Miss Pridaux and Mrs. Godfrey easily beat Mrs. Wooton and Mrs. Bader by five up and four.

Various match competitions are gradually being brought to a close, and this afternoon saw the semi-final round of the Handicap Foursomes.

Jacob and Garrett who were receiving eight strokes from Nicholls and Smith found the latter couple rather off their game and won after being two up at the turn by three up and two to play on the sixteenth green. Adair and Abercrombie, who have been playing very well together all through the Foursomes succeeded in defeating Scott and Owen by three up and two after the latter couple had led two up at the eighth hole. The result of the semi-final round of the ladies foursomes was as follows.

Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Predaux beat Mrs. Lowson and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Luck beat Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Mould.

FOURSOME HANDICAPS.

The draw for the foursome handicaps is as follows :—

Palmer and Gatehouse ...	—16	bye	G&P	J & G
Turner and Holmes ...	—32	bye		
Gittins and Cornish ...	— 8	bye	J&G	
Jacob and Garrett ...	—23	bye		
Harrison and Luck ...	—25	bye	K&J	N & S
Kidd and Jackson ...	—17	bye		
Traill and Ellison ...	—24	M & M	N&S	
Mackay and Mould ...	—22			
Godfrey and Waterworth...	—16	N& S		
Nichols and Smith ...	— 2			
Sanderson and Kennedy ...	— 6	A& A	A&A	A & A
Adair and Abercrombie	Scr			
Abbott and Curry ...	—30	bye		
Lynch-Blosse and F'herbert	—30	bye		
Coombs and Cameron ...	—18			
Hartigan and Paine ...	—11			
Scott and Owen ...		bye	S&O	S & O
Lowndes and Montgomerie		bye	M&L	
Aitken and Busch ...		bye		

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Aitken	bye	Mr. G
Gatehouse	bye	
Nicholls	bye	Mr. A
Abercrombie	bye	
Montgomery	bye	Mr. M
Monteith	bye	
Loundes		Mr. B
Busch		
Adair		Mr. A
Lowson		
Sanderson		
Gittins...		
B. P. Scott		Mr. C
Coombs		
Abbott...	bye	
Godfrey	bye	
Kennedy	bye	
Boyd	bye	Mr. B
Smith	bye	
Marshall Reid	bye	

CAPTAINS CUP.

Owen	—16	bye	Mr. O.
Gilbert	—14	bye	
Hartigan	— 6	bye	
Mackay	— 6	bye	
Jackson	—12	bye	Mr. H.
Holmes	—20	bye	
Scott...	— 9	bye	
Kidd	— 5	Mr. K.	
Mould	—16		
Palmer	—18	Mr. C.	
Conish	— 8		
Fitzherbert	—	bye	
Jacob	—10	bye	Mr. J.
Carry	—18	bye	
Harrison	—13	bye	
Lynch	—15	bye	
Luck...	—12	bye	Mr. ...
Traill	— 6	bye	

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

The Consolation Tournament.

ROYAL WARWICKS (3): R. G. A. (0).

The intermediate competition arranged by the W. I. T. A. did not draw many spectators yesterday evening. Not more than twenty people were on the stands and round the ropes there was but a small gathering. It was noticeable that the Cheshires' team has arrived.

The game throughout was but an exhibition of poor soccer although both teams instilled a great deal of vigour into their play which at times reached the danger point.

The R. G. A. had a somewhat strange eleven doing duty but the Warwicks team was as usual.

Winspur scored the three goals by which the Warwicks obtained the victory but, as usual, Turrall and Jarvis were the mainstay of the attack and Bouch was great at back. Jenan is turning out quite a good man in the R. G. A. defence but, although Spain is at times good, the attack was very poor.

The game was even. Both ends were visited in turn, but the Warwicks' defence was much too vigorous for the R. G. A. attack Quinn in the R. G. A. goal made several good saves, but he seems to have been lamed somewhat. Parkes was the star Warwick's forward, but the whole line shewed a no end of dash.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

The following is the draw for the Durand Football Tournament, which begins on the 23rd instant.:—

First Round.—3rd King's Royal Rifles versus Royal West Kents ; 13th Hussars Versus North Western Railway, bye ; Gordon Highlander versus Black Watch, bye ; May Moth Club versus 3rd Royal Fusiliers, bye ; Royal Irish Rifles versus Lancashire Fusiliers, bye ; No. 5, Mountain Battery versus South Lancashires, bye ; East Yorks versus Royal Scots, bye ; West Riding versus Connaught Rangers, bye Simla Football Club, bye.

RUGBY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

The following ties in the Senior Rugby Cup the Tournament were drawn last night. Calcutta F. C. play the King's Own Regiment from Lucknow on the 14th instant and the West Ridings the (holders) from Ranikhet play the Leicesters from Madras on Monday the 16th. The United Services have a bye.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The "Westminster Gazette" publishes the following letter :—

Sir,—Every one honestly desiring the emancipation of the Indian masses from the disabilities arising from ignorance and illiteracy will welcome the spirit of constructive sympathy in which Mr. Montagu approached the subject of primary education in his third Budget speech in the House of Commons. As he rightly indicated, the hopes and aims of the British Government and of sincere-minded leader, of Indian public opinion are identical. The difference, however, is a difference of method and of pace. Let it be remembered that a needlessly slow programme can only be adopted at the cost of the security and welfare of a vast majority of the Indian people, who are daily exposed to the ruinous practices of unscrupulous money-lenders and to other evils naturally resulting from utter illiteracy, while their finance ministers and legislators are taking their own time over considering and completely solving the great problem.

Mr. Montagu justly pointed out that the subject is attended with serious difficulties. India may be congratulated upon having an Under-Secretary of State who does not discover in those difficulties an excuse for indifference, but, like the author of "Modern Painters," finds in them "an incentive to greater activity." The difficulties should be faced in a high-minded, statesmanlike spirit, for England's mission in India does not rest upon pure expediency, but is broad-based on the ideals of civilisation. A number of Commissions have been appointed during the last decade to consider various questions affecting India. Why, it may reasonably be asked, has no public Commission been appointed to deal with this specific question, which yields to no other Indian problem in the extent and magnitude of its bearing upon the greatest good of the greatest number? No doubt Lord Curzon commended the question, along with other educational matters, to the consideration of the Educational Conference held at Simla in 1901. But the constitution of that body left much to be desired, because, with the one exception of Dr. Miller, it was entirely composed of official heads, and did not include a single Indian representative. Sir, it is not too much to say that no action on the part of his Majesty's Government could possibly afford deeper satisfaction to Indian reformers than the appointment of a mixed Commission composed of official and non-official members, to institute a full and comprehensive inquiry into the whole subject of primary education in India. Such a Commission might consider, among numerous other questions, the possibility of giving light teaching work to petty village officials already employed in places where no schools are in existence, and of compensating them for such additional service by the payment of a small extra allowance. The inquiry might also determine whether it would be advisable to follow the example of Germany, and lay down the minimum number of children eligible for primary instruction whose presence in a centre of population should justify the opening of a new elementary school.

Mr. Montagu observed how the educational problem in India differs essentially from one presented in a European country. He draws attention to the important facts that in India over 90 per cent. of the population live in villages, that there are over 600,000 villages with less than 1,000 inhabitants, and that these villages include more than half the total population. Every practical administrator will agree with his view that it would be enormously costly to establish schools in every one of these overwhelmingly numerous centres of population. May I take this opportunity of suggesting the establishment in each Indian province of a number of travelling teacherships for the benefit of such small villages? A peripatetic teacher could visit three or four villages in the course of a week, and give primary instruction once every seven days to the children in each village. Under this scheme the boys would be expected to attend their village class only once a week, perhaps at a late hour in the evening after the cattle have been driven home, so as not to interfere with their outdoor work during the greater portion even of that day. Thus for at least six days in the week peasant boys would not be withdrawn, to use Mr. Montagu's phrase, "from helping to look after the cattle." The principle underlying the measure would be that in areas otherwise inaccessible to the influence of education it is better to give some instruction to the masses than to give no instruction at all. This was the principle on which the Sunday-school movement was founded in England, and we see it adopted in the case of numerous technical institutions in Germany at the present day. May I add that the labouring classes of Indian towns are largely drawn from the villages, and that their illiteracy would always hinder the progress and prosperity of rising Indian cities?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. C. TARAPORE.

27 Clarence Gate-gardens, N.W.

GERMANY'S HUGE DOCKS.

Owing to the recent departure of two large floating docks from shipyards at Barrow and Birkenhead for Montreal and Portsmouth respectively a good deal of public interest in floating docks has been aroused. There has however been some confusion as to the size of these docks one of which has been described as being the largest in the world. The new floating dock at Portsmouth for the Admiralty is of just the same size and design state Messrs Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson (Ltd) of Wallsend as that built by them for the British Admiralty and sent to the Medway this summer. These twin floating docks designed to lift battleships up to 32,090 tons displacement are the largest yet built or owned in Great Britain but still larger are the 40,000-ton floating dock owned by the German Government a Kiel and the 35,000-ton dock belonging to Messrs Blohm and Voss at Hamburg.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Future of the Gowalia Tank Site.

SUGGESTED PLAYING FIELDS

The Municipal Commissioner in a letter to the Bombay Municipality says:—

"I have the honour to state that the work of filling in the Gowalia Tank has now been completed and it is necessary to consider how the land should be utilized. The total reclaimed area is about 25,030 square yards. If the land is sold by the Municipality for building purposes it should be laid out in the manner suggested in the plan attached. The area required for roads and service passages amounts to 6,303 square yards leaving in area of 18,727 square yards available for selling or leasing purposes. If the land is thus disposed of care should be taken that it is laid out in a manner not inferior to that in which the neighbouring Improvement Trust estate is being developed and the Improvement Trust rules regarding building and leaving open spaces should be strictly enforced. Assuming this to be done the rate obtainable would be about Rs. 15 per square yard. It might be expected that higher rates would be obtained in some cases but against this it must be remembered that the land is newly filled in and some time would have to elapse before it could be built upon. The rate of Rs. 15 per square yard is therefore a fair present value of the land. The total sum thus realized would be Rs. 2,80,000. The cost of filling in has been just under 1·1-2 lakhs of rupees and the probable cost of making roads, providing drains, etc, would be Rs. 30,000 thus leaving a balance to the Corporation of about one lakh of rupees. I think, however, that the Corporation should again consider whether the property should be disposed of in this manner or whether it should be preserved for recreation purposes. When I originally proposed the filling in of the tank, I did not think it necessary that it should be maintained as an open space since the surrounding area is not overcrowded and the seashore at Chowpati, which is a place of public resort is not far distant. On further consideration, however, and in view of the importance of providing recreation grounds for the use of the city and of the expense and difficulty of obtaining them I am now of opinion that it would be advisable to keep this space unbuilt upon. The few open spaces belonging to the Corporation within the city are not so useful as they might be, firstly because they are too small and secondly because they are not devoted or arranged for any special purpose. I think that this piece of ground, if it is determined to maintain it should be kept and managed for the purpose of providing playing places for boys and young men. The Corporation are aware that there has been a great development among all communities in the direction of physical recreation and that the advantage of properly organised and competitive games has been generally realised especially by those in charge of educational institutions. Facilities for such games are however painfully deficient in Bombay, perhaps more so than in any other City of its size and position. Practically the only places on which boys are able to play are the Maidans near the Fort and they are overcrowded to an extent, which is dangerous to those that use them and which prevents the playing of games by a large part of the youthful population. In utilizing this piece of ground I would like to take as our model to London Playing Fields Association which with the help of the London County Council maintains and allots pitches for games to boys' schools and clubs. With the ground properly looked after and maintained I believe that it could in this manner be most usefully and pleasurably used. It is conveniently situated for a large area of the city, and has the advantage for playing games of being exposed to the sea breeze.

It is of course necessary to consider the sacrifice involved to the Corporation. As pointed out above the Corporation could expect to make a profit of one lakh of rupees of this land. Such a profit, however, would be fortuitous in its nature and I do not think that the Corporation should hesitate to relinquish it. The out-of pocket expenses to the Corporation would then be practically those of filing up, namely 1 1-2 lakhs rupees. This sum may appear considerable but it works out at Rs. 6 per square yard or which is much less than the figure for which the Corporation could hope to acquire places for recreative purposes if they had to be purchased. Should the Corporation decide to adopt the proposal now made it might be advisable to enter into some adjustment of properties with the Improvement Trust by asking them to hand over plots Nos. 19 and 20 of their neighbouring estate and in return to give them land necessary to enable them to widen their roads bordering on the reclaimed land to the required extent. These are, however, matters of detail and in the meanwhile I would ask the careful consideration of the Corporation to the proposal contained in this letter."

BOMBAY OVERHEAD RAILWAY.

The Bombay Corporation Committee appointed to report on the Commissioner's letter regarding the G. I. P. Railway Company's proposal to construct an overhead line from the Wari Bunder Goods Yard connecting the Harbour Branch with the Victoria Terminus, state that the scheme is doubtless one which is likely to prove of great benefit to the City. As stated by the Commissioner it will afford rapid connection between the trade-centres along the Eastern and North-Eastern portions of the Island, and the heart of the business quarter and will assist in the development of the North of the Island by giving a convenient and rapid passenger service. The Committee therefore recommend that the scheme be approved subject to the following conditions being carried out :—

1. The existing gradients of the approaches of the several overbridges should be maintained.

2. No raising of the existing roads should be allowed at steeper gardients than 1 in 40 ft.

3. All the existing stairs and archways of the bridges should either be maintained or again provided.

4. The retaining walls of the approaches should be thickened or otherwise strengthened.

5. The Railway Company should settle with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. in regard to the alteration of the tramway tracks and partial interference with their traffic during the construction of the work along Carnac Bridge, such settlement being subject to the concurrence of the Commissioner.

6 Elphinstone Bridge and approach when being reconstructed should also be widened to suit Sandhurst Road extension and an approved junction be made with Argyle Road, provided that the Railway Company should pay the cost of rebuilding the bridge to its present width and that the additional expenditure necessary to provide a roadway to suit Sandhurst Road extension should be borne equally by the Railway, the Municipality and the Port Trust.

7. The Railway Company should be responsible for all damage caused to property or otherwise in in consequence of their operations.

8. The Railway Company should make good or pay for all damage, disconnection, discontinuation, raising, lowering or interference with drains, sewers, water or gas mains, electric mains, fittings or any works connected therewith and also for latrines, urinals, dust-bin cart stands, carriage stands, lamp-posts, hydrants or any Municipal property whatsoever affected or injured by their operations.

9. A road not less than 20 feet in width should be provided by the Railway Co., along the east side of the Railway from Carnac Road to Clive 1st Row.

10. The span, height and stability of all bridges passing over public thoroughfares should be to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

11. The crossing of Gunpowder Road and the height and arrangement by the electric wires and fixture thereat should be subject to the Corporation's approval.

12. The slight encroachment on the proposed 90 feet extention of Frere Road should if possible be avoided.

All these conditions have been settled in consultation with the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company. The Committee were at first of opinion that an additional clause may be added prescribing a reasonable time-limit within which the Company should be asked to carry out the works specified in clauses 6 and 9. The Agent, however, points out that the completion of the works must depend mainly on the acquisition of land and the widening of the bridges. Both these works may be delayed by influences beyond the control of the Railway Company, and the Agent therefore states that it is impossible for him to fix a date. He assures the Committee that the work will be proceeded with as quickly as possible and the Committee think that under the circumstances the Corporation may rest satisfied with this assurance. It is obviously in the interest of Railway Company to get the work completed as early as possible and there is no doubt that they will do so.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

In a letter to the Bombay Corporation the Municipal Commissioner requests the sanction of the Corporation to Government being approached for sanction to the raising of two loans as follows:—(1) For 43 lakhs for drainage, roads, water and miscellaneous works. (2) 80 lakhs for the Tansa re-duplication and auxiliary works, and the acquisition of lands for street improvement. The first loan, it is suggested, should run for 30 years, and the second for 40 years.

Proceeding the Commissioner points out without taking into account the increases that will on past experience accrue on water supplied by metre the Corporation has a sufficient margin of income at its disposal to raise 70 lakhs for the Tansa project and auxiliary works without raising taxation in the slightest.

Regarding the loan for general works the Corporation's balance against which borrowing power can be exercised is Rs. 11,15,000. Against this reserve they could borrow slightly over 180 lakhs whereas they propose at present to borrow only 53 lakhs.

NEW DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

The Municipal Commissioner reports to the Bombay Municipal Corporation that he has received a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Madhodas Laxmidas for the erection of a drinking fountain and cattle-trough in memory of his parents at the north-west corner of the Elphinstone High School. The Commissioner recommends the acceptance of the gift and the removal of the small fountain already on the site erected by the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir to Parel Chawl Road.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rav, LL. B., Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to act as an additional Judge of that Court for a period of six months, with effect from the date of this notification.

Captain A. H. E. Mosse, on relief, to be Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major F. de B. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar Prant, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days combined with furlough for ten months and five days with effect from the 4th October or subsequent date.

Staff Captain D. W. H. Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles, was appointed to be Political Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General Commanding Aden Brigade and Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 1st September 1910.

The appointment of Mr. John H. Fyfe as Consul for Belgium at Karachi is provisionally recognised.

The following transfers of Inspectors are ordered : Inspector John Acton, from the M. and S. M. Railway to the Ahmedabad District as City Inspector. Inspector John William Pett, from the Ahmedabad City to the M. and S. M. Railway, Belgaum.

Mr. G. H. White, Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for six days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted, with effect from the 8th October or subsequent date combined leave for six months.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. D. S. Proctor to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur Districts.

Mr. C. R. W. Griffith to be Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, with effect from the 14th July but to continue to act as Head Master, Poona High School, pending relief by Mr. O. H. T. Dudley or further orders.

Mr. A. K. A. Prideaux to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara Districts.

Mr. F. A. Ingle to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara Districts.

Mr. C. Clifford to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts.

Captain A. G. Norman, Poona Volunteer Rifles, is granted twelve months' leave in India with effect from the 6th September.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, I. M. S., Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, acted as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, in addition to his own duties from the 5th to the 17th June 1912, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for two months and thirty days with effect from the 12th October, with permission to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of it.

Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Northern to the Central Division.

Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Satara District.

On relief by Mr. Trench, Major F. M. Westropp, R.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division.

On relief by Major Westroppe, R.E., Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Superintending Engineer, is transferred from the Indus Left Bank Division to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E proceeding on furlough, and Mr. H. F. Beale, Chief Engineer in Sind, to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Kemball.

On return from leave, Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Superintending Engineer, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer in Sind. He will have charge of the office of the Secretary, Indus River Commission.

Pending the arrival of Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie is appointed to hold, in addition to his own duties, the charge of the office of the Chief Engineer in Sind and to act as Secretary, Indus River Commission.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following general summary of crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency for the past week is published:—

The rainfall during the week was good in parts of the Konkan, Gujarat, Native States and Southern Maratha Country States, but more rain is needed in parts of Sukkur, Larkhana, the Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch. Sowing continues in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of cotton in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Larkhana, the Deccan and Dharwar. The standing crops were damaged by rats and breaches in river embankments in parts of Karachi District, and by excessive moisture in parts of Broach and are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, the Deccan and generally in good condition elsewhere. The fodder-supply was adequate except parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition but is deficient in parts of West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Cutch and Kolhapur. Drinking water supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmednagar and Satara. Prices of food-grains have risen in Broach, Surat and Ahmednagar, have fallen in Panch Mahals and are stationary elsewhere. Quantities of good-grains purchasable per rupee are 30 to 55 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 24 to 45 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 38 per cent. less than normal in Konkan, 40 to 51 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 58 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress is decreasing. Famine operations closed in Panch Mahals but are in progress in Kathiawar. The public health is generally good. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Numbers on relief works for the week ending 7th September—Kathiawar works—35. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 12,468. In the Native States of Kathiawar and Jath the numbers on gratuitous relief were 1,892.

"CASE OF OSCAR SLATER."

Sir A. Conan Doyle's Stirring Plea.

A MURDER RECALLED.

THE creator of "Sherlock Holmes" may be excused if he now and then turns away from the literature of invention and directs his detective talent upon real crimes and real problems of criminality. Some time ago he did this in the Edalji case, and this week Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton publish a little sixpenny book from his hand under the title "The Case of Oscar Slater." This, as the reader may remember, is the name of the man who, in May, 1909, was convicted by an Edinburgh jury of the brutal murder of an old lady, Miss Marion Gilchrist, who had been living, attended only by one servant girl, in a flat in West Prince's street, in the city of Glasgow. Slater was convicted by a majority of nine jurymen against six, of whom five voted "Not proven" and one "Not guilty." He was sentenced to death by the Judge, Lord Guthrie : but a petition in his favour, drawn up with much ability (it may, indeed, be almost called the basis of this book), was quickly signed by 20,000 persons ; and the day before that fixed for the execution the sentence was commuted and Slater was sent to penal servitude for life. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle now puts forward an elaborate plea for the "reconsideration of the whole case, with a view to a pardon—the only means known to our law for undoing the effects of a miscarriage of justice. It is worth while to follow the writer through some part of his argument, for, if there has been a miscarriage, it is a very serious one.

Miss Gilchrist, who, to judge from her photograph, must have been about seventy years of age, had lived for thirty years in the first-floor rooms of 15, Queen's-terrace. She was well off, but she lived a very quiet and retired life, receiving few or no visitors, and being entirely looked after by her one servant, Helen Lambie, aged twenty-one. The girl had been in the situation some three or four years, and appears to have given satisfaction. Below Miss Gilchrist's rooms lived a family called Adams. Quietly and economically as Miss Gilchrist lived, she had one peculiarity, very dangerous for an old lady living alone ; she bought jewelry to a rather large extent, and at the time of her death possessed about £3,000 worth, put away in her wardrobe. The possession of so much valuable property in the house had begun to make her nervous ; she had the front door fitted with patent locks ; and she had arranged with the Adams family that if at any time she was in danger she would knock loudly on the floor and they would come to her assistance. On December 21, 1908, at 7 o'clock Helen Lambie went out, as usual, for an evening paper. In ten minutes she returned, and found outside her mistress's door young Mr. Adams, ringing in vain for admission. He told her he had been summoned by a violent noise on the floor. She appears to have opened the door with her key, and both went in—she into the kitchen, and he staying for a moment in the hall. When he was there, a well-dressed man came out of one of the bedrooms, approached the unsuspecting Mr. Adams "quite pleasantly," and passed out and down the stairs. At the same time the girl entered the dining-room, cried out "Oh ! come here" and both together saw the "horrible spectacle" of the murdered old lady, lying on the floor, her head battered in. When the police came, the two persons who had seen the "well-dressed man" told their story; a search was made in the rooms, and the strange fact appeared that none of the jewelry, except one diamond brooch, had been taken, but that a box containing papers had been torn open. Following up the clue of the brooch the police found, a few days later, that a pawnticket covering a diamond brooch had been offered for sale by a certain Oscar Slater, a Jew of German birth living in Glasgow; and their attention was thus directed towards this man. On December 26 they found that he and his mistress, one Andree Antoine, had started for New York. Slater was arrested on the arrival of the "Lusitania" there; his extradition was applied for on the evidence of identification supplied by Adams, Lambie, and another witness who had followed with the police; he at once volunteered to return, and did so, with the result we have recorded.

This being the story, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle brings several formidable criticisms to bear upon the evidence on which Slater was convicted. He properly points out that the man's immoral life, his various doubtful transactions, and the fact of his having often gone under a false name ought to have counted for nothing with a jury trying him on a capital charge; and especially that his adoption of a false name on his voyage to New York was naturally accounted for by the reason he gave—that he wished his lawful wife in London not to trace him. The evidence of identification was extremely weak and contradictory, the three chief witnesses swearing that "the man" was clean shaven, while Slater at that time had a black moustache. As to the voyage, it was no flight ; he made no concealment about it, and proved that it had been decided on some days before the murder, and that a letter inviting him to America had been received from a former partner some time before. Again if he did not quite prove an alibi his servant who was under notice to quit and therefore not likely to perjure herself in his favour swore that he was at home for dinner soon after 7—the murder having taken place five or ten minutes past that hour. No bloodstains were found and no weapon except a little hammer from a half-crown card of small tools. Chief of all the brooch which he had pawned—and that several days before—was not Miss Gilchrist's ; it was Antoine's, and the stolen brooch has not been recovered to this day. Finally, the writer of the plea has ingenious suggestions as to what sort of man may have done the deed; not the bookmaker who was paying attentions to Helen Lambie, but possible some man who had heard him gossiping about the girl's rich old mistress and her store of jewels.

There is but one answer to all these objections, and that is, that they have probably been considered already, and with extreme care. The Judge was Lord Guthrie, who though then new to that kind of work was, and is, a careful, clear-headed Judge, likely to give a prisoner every chance. Again, the very full statement in the memorial drawn up by the prisoner's solicitor was almost certainly taken up by the Glasgow members—such work is always part of the heavy task of members of Parliament—and pressed upon the attention of the Secretary for Scotland. If Sir Arthur's arguments lead the authorities to revise the case, no one will think the labour wasted; but is by no means certain that such a revision will result in the prisoner's favour.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 11th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 12th September :—

	Attack.	Death.
Plague...	1	1
Same date last year..............	5	5
Total mortality from all causes		103
Same date last year		101
Small-pox..............................	nil	1
Cholera..............................	1	2

WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 7th September, 1912, was 690, giving a death-rate of 31·63 per annum per thousand as against 28·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·69 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 69 died from fevers; 11, plague; 1, small-pox ; 0, measles ; 12, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 46, phthisis ; 38, diseases of the nervous system ; 155, affections of the respiratory organs ; 64, diarrhœa; 46, dysentery; 33, still-born; 114, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 0; Brahmin, 10, Lingaet, 0; Bhatia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 193; Hindu low caste, 61; Musalman, 72; Parsee, 8; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 8; European, 5; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 0 ; and other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 375 as against 435 for the corresponding period of last year, and 367 the average over the past five years.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending on the 7th of September showed a slight increase in figures as compared with the previous week. There were 1255 seizures and 880 deaths, of which 398 deaths were in Bombay Presidency, 93 in Madras, 3 in Bengal, 11 in Bihar and Orissa, 70 in the United Provinces, 8 in the Punjab, 38 in Burma, 2 in the Central Provinces, 129 in Mysore and 24 in Hyderabad.

THE WEATHER.

Further Collapse of the Bombay Monsoon.

POOR RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Rainfall due to the Bombay monsoon has consisted of only scattered falls in the interior of the Peninsula and the Bay monsoon has also been weaker than usual.

The rainfall has been fairly general in the south of the Central Province, and Assam; local in Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad and Lower Burma. A few falls have also occurred in South-East Madras, Bengal and Upper Burma.

Nizamabad records an inch and a half ; Chanda, two ; Berhampore and Cherrapunji, one ; Dibrugarh, an inch and a half ; Akyab, Victoria Point, Silchar, two ; Kyaukpyu, three ; and Moulmein, one.

Forecast: No large change.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	52·19	52·22	52·66	48·41
Thursday, 12th Sept	0·02	0·00	0·01	0·00
Total	52·21	52·22	52·67	48·41
Same date last year.........	52·08	54·65	55·24	45·71

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·10	48·82	58·11	47·45

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 12th Sept.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
0	00	56	87

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire..............				
Jask	96·3	79·3	...	00·0
Muskat..............				
Multan..............	99·8	77·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	96·9	66·4	...	13·97
Lahore	100·4	74·7	...	10·29
Sirsa..............	96·3	75·1	...	10·51
Ambala	92·5	70·9	...	25·74
Delhi	90·5	73·8	...	27·71
Agra..............	91·5	73·0	...	21·64
Mainpuri..............	89·3	73·1	...	29·01
Jhansi	88·5	72·5	...	27·37
Cawnpore	91·2	73·9	...	26·91
Allahabad	89·6	74·5	...	25·52
Jacobabad	103·6	74·3	...	1·09
Karachi	86·0	78·0	...	3·17
Ajmer	87·1	73·7	...	12·77
Jaipur	91·2	71·6	...	27·93
Kotah	89·1	73·6	...	23·58
Bhuj..............	89·0	72·0	...	20·08
Dwarka	84·8	79·7	...	22·71
Veraval	84·6	78·3	...	27·66
Rajkot..............	89·1	67·3	...	31·45
Bhavnagar Para..............	90·0	?	...	39·00
Surat	86·9	72·1	...	52·70
Ahmedabad..............	87·1	72·7	...	38·21
Deesa	87·3	69·4	0·01	21·35
Neemuch..............	84·4	67·0	...	22·61
Indore	85·1	66·6	...	25·19
Jubbulpore	86·8	71·3	...	38·33
Saugor	85·3	67·6	...	28·88
Hoshangabad	87·1	70·4	...	32·74
Khandwa..............	88·2	73·1	...	13·88
Akola	92·2	74·1	...	17·38
Amraoti	89·8	72·3	0·87	18·30
Nagpur..............	89·6	72·8	...	42·20
Chanda	90·0	70·0	2·08	45·36
Raipur..............	89·7	75·6	...	41·67
BOMBAY..............	84·9	76·2	...	48·41
Ratnagiri..............	84·8	72·4	...	85·04
Mormugao	84·0	73·7	...	87·16
Karwar	83·2	71·0	...	88·02
Malegaon..............	91·4	68·1	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	93·1	65·5	...	6·79
Poona	86·5	66·3	0·01	12·76
Sholapur	96·3	72·1	...	9·16
Bijapur	95·2	70·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	79·3	61·5	...	58·94
Aurangabad..............	89·4	68·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	70·4	1·74	29·98
Hyderabad	95·3	73·7	...	16·08
Mangalore	85·3	72·8	...	121·94
Calicut..............	83·8	76·1	...	107·88
Cochin	84·7	76·2	...	89·60
Cocanada	88·0	75·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	89·3	79·2	...	25·99
Bellary	97·0	73·8	...	6·69
Cuddapah	99·7	?	0·21	7·28
Madras..............	95·5	79·5	...	9·39
Bangalore	83·3	68·8	...	15·89
Coimbatore	90·4	70·8	...	4·65
Trichinopoly	98·1	76·8	0·07	5·13
Negapatam	88·7	78·7	...	4·15

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well so far. Food-grains require rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Requires continuous fine weather. Toria sowings continue.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food-grains and also gingelly doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crops accounts continue favourable.

Agra.—Fine weather has set in. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Fine weather has set in. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain.

Amraoti.—Showery. Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower, but suffering from want more rain. Gingelly bolls are in course of ripening. All crops require rain generally.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing but want more rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop prospects improved.

Viramgam.—Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Bright no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Bright no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton plants wants more rian. Cotton in the low grounds doing well, but poor on high land.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Rawalpindi and damper at Sirsa. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme northern and eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is generally in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are clear of lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Kotah. Temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

EN PASSANT.

The Best Time of Year Going Home.

If there existed any doubt that the Mis of William Booth was universal, and all-appeal a glance at the Town Hall on the evening of the int Memorial Service may be held to have weaned any such qualm to the point of extinction. The least represented was the European element, a class to which the system of laying bare a truth as advocated and practised by e Salvation Army might appear heretical on score, derogatory on another. Humanity and c rity are widely defined and as variably put i practice. A public demonstration with the end augmenting the resources of a charitable organi tion wisely, in India, at any rate keeps the religic side in the background mainly because sects, cas and creeds could brook no predominating influen And as far as Biblical religions are concerned the id is nurtured in a few of the leading denominatio that outside the pale of their own particular syste it will be hard for a person to enter the Kingdom c Heaven. These ideas have to a great extent permeat ed the numerous Missions organised in this country and they have failed to appeal to the more intelli gent by reason of this very weakness. Politically a man who affects no party, or principle, remains to the end one of little influence in the British Legislature. But the present generation has lived to realise that the greatest proselytising influence of this, or any other era took its stand in an untrammelled basis therein differing from the arbitrary party system of politics as it does from the mere dogmas of temporal power. Of all things in the interior working of the great system, under passing notice, the purity of motive stands out in the highest relief and it is this that has for many years created for the Salvation Army practical friends from among all classes of Indians, and this, with the achievements at credit,—which even the cynics in high places, or ignorance and profanity in the degraded cannot challenge,—is pre-eminently the reason why the Town Hall on the occasion mentioned was filled to the greater proportion with our Aryan fellow citizens many of whom recognised so much that is universal and uplifting in the religion of the Salvation Army to blend their voices in the beautiful hymnal selected, thus demonstrating that there is some intuitive power that can and must, if consistently applied, bring nations together at one common threshold.

August is perhaps the month of all when fair and element weather could be looked forward to. At the seaside in rural places, on the moors, everywhere you go there is the chance of the maximum sunshine, pleasure for the tripper, satisfaction for the harvester, exultancy for the lodging house keeper in a replenished exchequer. 1912 has come with the record of awakenings like unto which only those well advanced in the sere and yellow leaf can call to mind. One shivers at the thought of 50 Farenheit. The mean temperature of August just past did not approach this degree anywhere, while in parts of the United Kingdom we read of people snowballing one another in the hay field, while, in another, a few enthusiasts might probably have started to clean up their skates in anticipation of a day or two on the ice which it is said had begun to form on the pools in North Britain. The philosophy one usually understands as indissoluble from the nature of the Briton would have a fair chance of vindication under the conditions referred to, whether in the gatherings of the opulent, or great, or in the more modest centres of the million. And in one instance (with the former category in view) the principle was severely put to the test for we read that the sun actually designed to shine on the morning of Goodwood tempting the scions of the fair sex, to whom this notable day in the annals of English sport means the best that wealth and lavish can demand in the way of attire, to don their best. The promise of a bright day ensured a full attendance and brought the Sovereign himself out to the meeting (the first attended since the death of King Edward) so that nothing was wanting to retain the reputation for fashion and greatness so long proverbial in connection with the historic race in this Sussex borough an annual affair since 1802. But the day of promising brightness ended in a squall. But it is to the tragic side that attention is more particularly diverted and a series of casualties are recorded as the result of the abnormal conditions of the weather off the British coast. Particularly marked is the accident to a band of scouts belonging to the several Camps organised at Sheppey. This fatality was the result of over confidence in skill and strength not an uncommon failing. And as the victims are rated as between the ages of 18 and 25, and of acknowledged repute as swimmers, little reproach is attachable to those in authority. What adds to the sad side, though demonstrative once again of heroism in the Briton, is that of the 8 drowned three succumbed to a gallant attempt at rescue.

The robbery, reported in recent issues of the local dailies, of money and jewelry from passengers in a Mail train while they temporarily transferred to the dining car, will not conduce to the popularity of that separate accommodation for refreshment which is now the rule on our leading lines. These refreshment cars as existing apart from the main accommodation of the train do not fulfil their best objects and thus contribute to their own financial loss, for it is believed that they are by no means a paying item to the Contractors for food and drink en route. The most reasonable and consistent system is that obtaining on the Poona Mail where the refreshment car can be approached at any time during the journey without any qualms on the score of safety of property. This car is an agreeable change from the monotony of the ordinary compartment and, (this to the advantage of the caterer) there is scarcely a moment when the table are not in use for their legitimate purpose. There has been some objection urged to the sleeping accommodation obtaining in the carriage of the corridor type, and the more conservative of us may even now rush for the self contained compartment where three or four find ample room, which those divided off in the sleeping car give bare moving space in. But with reference to the theft above alluded to, it is remarkable that similar depredation is of so rare an occurrence, for from personal observation (and I travel constantly over wide areas) there seems very little security against a slim thief, especially where passengers change to the dining cars at out-of-the-way places. Generally speaking the arrangements, on Mail Trains of the chief Indian Railways are complete and comfortable, but there are still a few of us who may be inclined to look back with some longing to the time of recognised halts for the chief meals (say on the East India Railway under those unrivalled caterers Kellners) and of the Menus in particular at Allahabad and Mokameh the dinner at 2 rupees,—not nearly approached in these days, even at the higher tariff, in the dining car. Time has no become a greater factor and we are fain compelled to fancy that we are enjoying a meal under the oscillation of a fast running express when half our endeavours are bent upon trying to save that long-lived for "W and S" from entering partnership with the soup or entree if it is has survived that length of time. Some of us with doubtless apply the simile with more force to attempt to dine in the Midland express from Manchester to St Pancras a feat worth undergoing for the novelty of the thing.

An ostensible, if not an actually avowed, object of the Authorities responsible for the Public weal is the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. Doubtless some advance has been made in vindication of the purpose for tenements have arisen in several localities where the native working classes can find accommodation at what is put down a moderate rental Still, the casual onlooker during his peregrinations through this City and its urban areas can scarcely fail to have observed that no law apparently obtains to prevent the erection of dwellings on any swamp; and swamps abound at every turn. The style of many of these erections would suggest that the landlord has an eye to some permanency of arrangements for foundations are laid in mortar (of a quality) and roofs are of iron. Can a house of any elaboration in architectural qualities be a fit place to dwell in if its surroundings are at, or below, sea level? Enquiries elicited casually in a few instances point to private ownership of land of the description named whose first and only aim is to make money but without fulfilling primary Sanitary requirements. Apart from this there are huts of the most wretchedly cutcha type existing in the heart of districts whence the wealth and importance of Bombay is derived. The theory would still seem to be that these people who so herd together are used to the conditions, and are reasonably happy under them. And in the same breath one speaks of the need of education of the masses, and Public funds are allocated with the minimum of reserve for that purpose.

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Of the conditions which demand most sympathy and receive least, there are few as depressing to the sufferer as brain fag. The reason is not far to seek. It induces a sense of weariness, of depression, of utter inability to do the day's work or to take an active interest in anything. Its immediate consequences are a morbidness, irritability and moodiness which are peculiarly disconcerting to the sufferer's friends, who, as a rule, are unable to appreciate the gravity of his condition and put all sorts of wrong constructions on his behaviour.

The cause of brain fag is due to the using up too rapidly of the phosphorus salts, which are of supreme importance in nourishing the brain and nervous system. To cure this condition, the amount of phosphorus must be completely restored. The ordinary salts of phosphorus which were always used have now been proved to be quite inefficient for the purpose. What is needed is a phosphorus preparation in the "organic form" and in "chemical combination," as doctors call it. Of all the salts of phosphorus the best are those known as the glycero-phosphates, for it is in that combination phosphorus is found in the nervous tissues and the brain. The best substance with which it can be "chemically combined" is with the body-building part of pure cow's milk. These two substances find their ideal combination in Sanatogen, which is universally acknowledged throughout the world to be the greatest revitalising and reconstituent preparation known to Science and, as a writer in "The Medical Press and Circular" states: "It has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold."

In further discussing Sanatogen that paper writes: "The explanation of the good results it produces is simple enough. Sanatogen supplies the much needed nutrition to the brain cells. As a consequence the patient sleeps, his energy of mind and body is gradually restored, and he takes exercise and gradually returns to his natural occupations and amusements. Last, but not least, his brain being in a healthy condition, he loses his depression of spirits."

These words must convince every sufferer from brain fag that in Sanatogen he has a means of saving himself from further suffering, and of so nourishing his nervous system that he need never again suffer from this complaint.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette" Sept. 12.)

Mr. Nathubhai Maganchand. Aval Karkun, Kankrej Thana in the Palanpur Agency, is invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangameshvar, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Chotalal Naranbhai Desai, LL. B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangameshvar, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. G. Kulkarni or pending further orders.

Mr. K. K. Thakore, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Viramgam, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of the linked Court of Dholka and Viramgam.

Mr. P. M. Bhat, Second Class Subordinate Judge Dholka, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Nadiad.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, Second Class Subordinate Judge on deputation to Ahmedabad, to be Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar, Head Assistant to the Director of public Instruction, has been granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 3rd instant or subsequent date.

Mr. Vishnu Mahadeo Dike, to act as Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction during the absence on leave of Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar or pending further orders.

First Class Assistant Surgeon Maganlal Motiram Modi, L.M. and S., to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 22nd July.

The following gentlemen to be non-official visitors of the Ahmedabad Central Prison:—Mr. Usmanmia Abdullamia Koreishi, Sardar Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, Mr. Wadilal Tarachand Parikh.

Mr. G. B. Bhagvat, Acting Mahalkari, petha Mandangad in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The following transfers of Excise Sub-Inspectors are ordered with effect from the 1st. October. Mr. J. J. D'Souza, Sub-Inspector, Godhra-Kalol, Panch Mahals District, on toddy duty, to the Sub-Inspector, Mewas Range, Rewa Kantha, in charge Bhadarwa, Umeta, Dodka and Pandu Mewas with head-quarter at Bhadarwa.

Mr. Narayan Ramchandra Dharadhar, LL.B., and Mr. Bahmanji Dosabhai Allbless, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. Narayan Pandurang Desai is appointed to be Second Assistant to the District Public Prosecutor, Bijapur, for a period of five years.

Balkrishna Mahadev Bakshi is appointed Clerk of the Court, Bhiwandi, vice Mr. Damodar Vithal Raoje, from 16th September.

Mr. G. G. Desai M.A., Districts Deputy Collector and Magistrate First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Southern Division of the Bijapur District.

Mr. Ramchandra Shivram Tembe, L.M. and S. has been entertained as a temporary Assistant Surgeon and appointed to act in medical charge of the, Sunderdas Mulji Dispensary, Jalgaon, with effect from the afternoon of 26th August vice Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. and S., transferred.

Assistant Surgeon V. R. Masurekar, L.M. and S., has been deputed temporarily to Kopergaon, specially for medical attendance on the staff employed on the Irrigation Works in that taluka from the forenoon of 2nd August.

Rao Bahadur Bulakhi Bapuji Trivedi to be President of the Municipality of Kaira.

The election of Mr. G. G. Phadke, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar District is approved.

The election of Mr. C. D. Jumde, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Shirpur in the West Khandesh District is approved.

The appointment by election of Mr. V. S. Kalog, Mamlatdar and "ex officio" member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Sampgaon in Belgaum District vice Mr. D. B. Deshpande resigned on transfer, is approved.

"HOT ICE."

With the weather cold and wet in this country, the latest American "discovery" will be interesting, Dr. Percy Bridgman, of the Department of Physics at Harvard University, has made the startling announcement that he has succeeded in making "hot ice," says the "Daily Telegraph." According to telegraphed reports from Boston, Massachusetts, the doctor has manufactured some of this remarkable commodity having a temperature of 173deg. Fahrenheit, and he is confident that he can make it even hotter. Hot ice is produced by putting water under extraordinarily heavy pressure, and at the same time regulating the temperature of the water. The apparatus used includes a hydraulic press and a very thick tube of steel to hold the water. There is also a provision by means of jackets on the tube for keeping the contents constantly at any desired temperature in studying the forms of ice. We are told the doctor kept the steel bottle filled with water and ice until he had obtained a pressure of more than 20,000 atmosphere—i. e., over 300,000lb. to the square inch—and a temperature of 173deg. Fahrenheit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentory and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

We have all heard of the imaginative gifts which the American "interviewer" occasionally brings to bear upon the writing of his "story." Distinguished visitors to the States, who have positively refused to exchange a single word with an "interviewer," have found themselves next day credited in a newspaper with a column of all sorts of opinions. Sometimes things still less agreeable have happened. For example, one of the most charming of our musical comedy actresses—and one may add one of a most self-respecting—happened one day while on an American tour to be visited by an "interviewed." She begged to be excused. She was new to the country, she said—her opinions on it and its institutions could be of no interest or value whatsoever—and she had nothing to say concerning the part she was playing or the piece she was appearing in, preferring to leave all that to the American Press and public. Next day she found herself publicly credited with two columns of opinions on all sorts of people and things, and the "interview" concluded as follows: "As I said good-bye, pretty young actress put up her pouting lips for a kiss." It took a considerable and firm correspondence to induce the editor of the paper to print an apology for this exquisite compilation.

People are now saying here and there that the "interview" with Sir Arthur Pinero, which appeared in the "New York World" probably credited the author of "The Amazons" with a number of statements he never made. It is a little difficult, however, to see why there should be any doubt on the subject. At any rate, whether Sir Arthur Pinero said them or not, many of them are absolutely true. Take the following, for instance. "You have a splendid stage in New York, and no doubt it is also true of your other leading cities. But, Englishmen do not know it. If, perchance, they do, they seem not to care. It is not that they are prejudiced against the plays that illustrate your national character and air your national problems. They are just not interested, that is all.

Who can deny the truth of that? And who can deny that the same disastrous and Philistine indifference extends to the German, Italian, Scandinavian stage also? Even when the Italian plays came to us with the greatest of living actresses London stayed away. As for German dramatic art, nearly thirty years have passed since one of the companies of that country made a success in London. The Scandinavian drama scarcely exists on our stage. The French only exists in translations, and in the personal popularity of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. And the only American dramatic enterprise which has taken a real hold of the public imagination in England and which kept that hold for several years was the Daly Company—thanks to the genius and personality of Ada Rehan.

Then, again, Sir Arthur Pinero is reported to have said. "I can understand your actors better than our own. You enunciate more clearly. One of my great objections to actors trained on the London stage is that I cannot hear the last syllable of their works." The only fault that can be honestly urged against this by any one who knows the English stage as thoroughly as Sir Arthur Pinero knows it, is that it is rather platitudinous. Is there a single playgoer of any experience at all who has not heard that pathetic "Speak up!" from the pit or gallery? And do not we all know that the explanation lies in the fact that there are numbers of men and women on our stage who have been entrusted with good parts for no other reason than that they are well dressed, or can play golf, or are pretty? In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it takes ten years to make an actor; and one has seen people in important parts on the West End stage who have not had ten months' experience. Nobody in the auditorium can hear them satisfactorily, and when they have to act their failure is pretty complete. All this is notoriously true; and assuming that Sir Arthur Pinero said the things with which he is credited, it is perfectly absurd to attack him for having done so. Rather should he be thanked for his frankness.

He might, perhaps, have said something of the many actors and actresses we have who can speak audibly and can act; and he could probably have said something rather interesting on the histrionic as well as the dramatic ideals of the newly-formed Repertory Companies, and of the effect they are already having on the progress of our Theatre. But to blame him for the things he did not say is one thing; to blame him for those he did say is another. It is to be hoped that he did say these things—and the only regret which it is possible to feel in connection with utterances so accurate and so timely is that they should have been addressed to readers of an American journal, father than to the public most concerned in the matter—the public of London.

The two most successful variety sketches of the season, "Just Like a Woman" and "Fancy Free are still doing as well as ever" Of course, "Fancy Free" is not as ambitous as "Hindle Wakes," but it is every bit as vital, and it is of a cleaner construction. One inclines to think that Mr. Stanley Houghton will find that his true metier is persiflage rather than preaching. The acting of his sketch is not as good at the Pavilion as it was at the Tivoli. Miss Hilda Moore, who was the strange lady, has gone out of the cast, and that is a great loss. Still, the play carries.

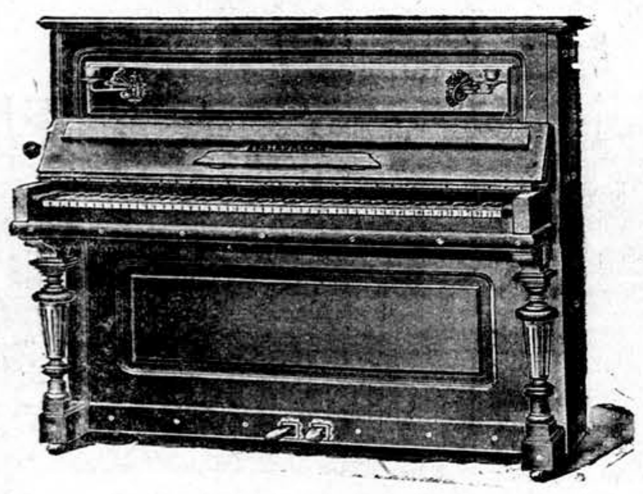
It is interesting to note how "Just Like a Woman" goes down at the "Met," in Edgware-road. The audience does not know quite what to make of it. Scenes of grandeur the "Met." is used to, melodrama has seen to that, but in melodrama the lordly person appears either as magnificent benefactor or a magnificent villain. And here was the dressing-room of an expensive London flat; and untidy litter of pearls, safety razors, collars, and shoes. Here is a fellow who makes £3000 in one business transaction cutting himself in shaving, losing his collar-stud, and swearing flippantly. The "Met" shivered a little; it did not seem right. These flat-dwellers were to human, too like the "Met." in gesture and conversation for decolletee gown and chapeau claque. Pathe's Gazette shows my lord of the castle and the City in full regalia; is it judicious to exhibit him to the man in the street in the act of Making up? And was it judicious for that fine actor, Mr. Yorke Stephens, to broaden his methods in condescension to the suburbs?

"Persevering Potts" is much more in key, the sort of melodrama making fun of itself that is now the vogue. Fred one fancies Kitchen created the title role, and he would be great in it, but jack Williams is excellently funny as a knockabout clerk in a city office and a mock policeman and Guy Fawkes conspirator at a fancy dress ball. Mr. Tom Woottwell, a bright particular star, came one as a deputy, and sang of his hat, and how he "popped it over on to this side." One has met this gentleman before and noted his effervescence, his grotesque, alter abandon, his keen appreciation of the rhythm and time of the music, and his discreet use of recitative. A gay follow when he sings the right song.

The Metropolitan is not a music-hall. It is too large for that. But the gallery boys still join in the chorus. Very forlorn their voices sounded far away up under the roof. Now and again the lower circles and the tip-up seats joined in, but without enthusiasm. Kitty Wager roused them, and Tom Edwards's ventriloquial doll. One did not like the songs, but one liked the echo, and anything is worth having that will give us that. Tom Edwards is a competent ventriloquist, but he is not a creative artist like Arthur Prince, and voice that animated the doll was the voice that animated Tom Edwards.

And now back to the Pavilion to greet La Malaguenita. Surely a great dancer! She has been criticised often enough and there is no need to dilate on the strange mingling of masculine reticence and vehemence and feminine plasticity and charm. But one noted a development, a retrogression. The male dance has become too plastic. The swift stabbing of the feet, the swift turn into silence with one raised arm, the sinuous motions of the arms are as fine as ever; but that electric flash of energy passing in a bold curve from the hips to the feet come not as once it did from a motionless torso; the womanly body seems to feel the irk of that male restraint. And that tense, shy reserve of face that eloquent, disdainful thrusting down of dainty hands was there, but was passing. Shall one see at length La Malaguenita in whirling skirts swaying her lithe body in passionate abandon? 'Twere a pity! There have been many such.

Mr. George Lestocq is an inferior Seymour Hicks, Mr. Charles Norton is an acute mimic of music-hall types, Mr. Frank Maura makes barrels, tables, and chairs dance gloriously on his upraised feet, and one is grateful to the Ellmann troupe of Tyrolese for their coquettish, wild leaping Schuhplatler.



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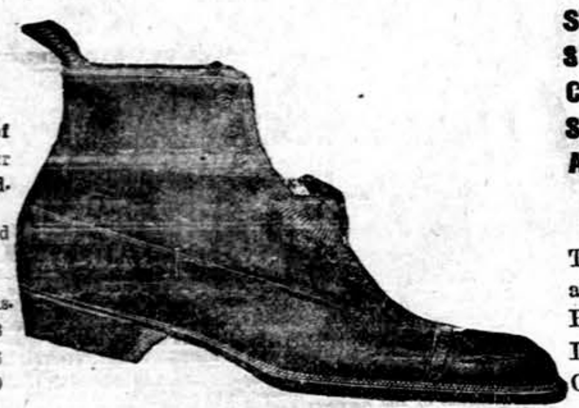

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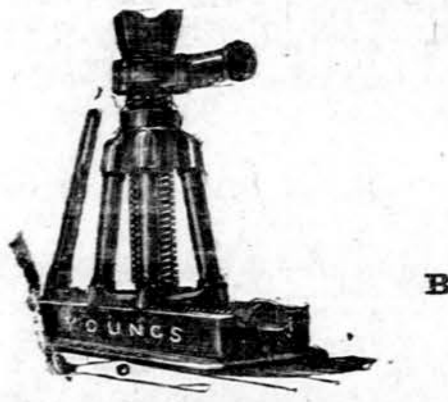

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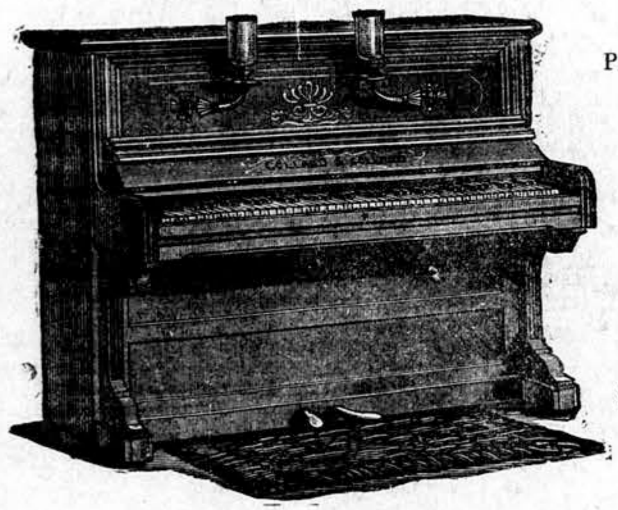

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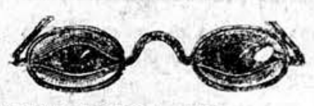

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